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The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Identical notes verbales dated 11 December 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Honduras to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Secretary-General and, for his information and for all relevant purposes, the following official documents from the Government of the Republic of Honduras:

1. Guaymuras Dialogue — Tegucigalpa-San José Accord
2. Statement by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal
3. Communiqué of the National Congress of the Republic of Honduras.

The Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations would be grateful if the present letter and its appendices could be circulated to all States Members of the United Nations under agenda item 20 of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

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Annex to the identical notes verbales dated 11 December 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to the Tegucigalpa-San José Accord, which was signed on 30 October 2009 and which reflects the outcome of the political dialogue aimed at overcoming the difficulties imposed on Honduras from abroad during recent months. This Accord was negotiated among Hondurans, in compliance with the Constitution and Honduran law, for the purpose of strengthening the rule of law, deepening democracy and ensuring a climate of peace. (See the full text of the Agreement, appendix I.)

The Accord was arrived at by representatives of both parties in a sensible manner and in the spirit of overcoming differences, as Hondurans have traditionally done on the path to peace and democracy.

In the Accord, the parties called on the citizenry to take part peacefully in the elections of 29 November 2009 and they urged the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to authorize and accredit international observation missions.

The general elections, which had been convened on 28 May 2009, were held peacefully, and voter turnout was high. Five political parties participated, along with a large number of independent candidates at the municipal level and candidates running for seats in the National Congress. National and international compliance was outstanding. (See the statement by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, appendix II.)

Presidential candidate Porfirio Lobo Sosa of the opposition Partido Nacional emerged the victor of this electoral process, which was monitored by more than 400 international journalists; he will govern Honduras for the constitutionally mandated term of four years, beginning on 27 January 2010. Although the final official result has not yet been issued by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the candidates publicly recognized on the same day as the election that Mr. Lobo Sosa had won and that the process had been transparent.

The Honduran solution, arrived at by Hondurans within the framework of Honduran law, continued to move forward when the National Congress, in compliance with section 5 of the Tegucigalpa-San José Accord, ratified the decision restoring executive power to the status quo ante of 28 June 2009. The Congress voted to do so in a public vote by roll call, which was broadcasted live by the media, and the legislative act was adopted by a qualified majority of 111 votes in favour and 14 against, with 3 abstentions. (See the 2 December communiqué from the Congress, appendix III.)

Consequently, the Government of the Republic clearly enjoys domestic legitimacy throughout the entire national territory, as well as the express consent of the party that contested its legitimacy.

The facts, Mr. Secretary-General, are conclusive and speak for themselves. In section 7 of the Tegucigalpa Accord, which addresses the normalization of relations, the parties requested the immediate revocation of the bilaterally and multilaterally adopted measures affecting the participation of Honduras in the international

community and its access to all forms of cooperation. Consequently, it is contradictory to maintain legal fictions that were rendered moot by virtue of the execution of the aforementioned Accord. Therefore, I urge you to initiate the process of normalizing relations between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the State of Honduras — relations which were affected by resolution 63/301, a political resolution that is non-binding. Naturally, such normalization must include the accreditation of the representatives of Honduras at the Secretariat.

Since 1945, Honduras, as one of the founding Members of the United Nations, has demonstrated itself to be a nation that respects international law and that has accepted and fulfilled the obligations set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. It is our wish to continue to contribute to its task of maintaining international peace and security, against which we have never posed a threat.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its respective appendices circulated as official documents of the General Assembly, to be considered under agenda item 20 of the sixty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly, entitled "The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development".

(*Signed*) Carlos **López Contreras**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Appendix I

Guaymuras Dialogue Tegucigalpa-San José Accord for national reconciliation and the strengthening of democracy in Honduras

Preamble

We, the citizens of Honduras, men and women, convinced of the need for strengthening the rule of law, under the protection of our Constitution and the laws of our Republic, deepening democracy and ensuring a climate of peace and tranquillity for our people, have undergone an intense and open process of political dialogue in search of a peaceful and negotiated solution to the crisis in which our country has been submerged in recent months.

As a result of this dialogue, in which the common sense, tolerance and patriotic spirit of all participants have prevailed, we have drafted a political accord which will help us to restore harmonious relations between citizens and ensure an appropriate climate for democratic governance in our homeland. We are certain that this Accord will trace the path towards meeting the pressing demands of Honduran society for peace, reconciliation and democracy.

The conclusion of this Accord demonstrates once again that Honduran men and women are capable of conducting a successful dialogue, thanks to which and through which, they can reach the lofty goals which society expects and the country needs.

In the light of the above, we have reached the following agreements.

1. The Government of National Unity and Reconciliation

In order to achieve reconciliation and strengthen democracy, we shall form a Government of National Unity and Reconciliation consisting of representatives of the various political parties and social organizations who are recognized for their ability, reputation, qualifications and willingness to engage in dialogue and who shall occupy posts in the various ministries and vice-ministries as well as other State entities, in accordance with article 246 and the following articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras.

In view of the fact that prior to 28 June, the Executive branch had not submitted for consideration by the National Congress a general budget proposal on income and expenditure, in accordance with the provisions of article 205, paragraph 32, of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras, this Government of National Unity and Reconciliation shall respect and operate on the basis of the general budget recently approved by the National Congress for the fiscal year 2009.

2. Refusal to convene a National Constituent Assembly or redraft the Constitution in areas that cannot be amended

In order to achieve reconciliation and strengthen democracy, we reiterate our respect for the Constitution and the laws of our country, and will refrain from issuing appeals to convene a National Constituent Assembly, directly or indirectly, and also refusing to promote or support any referendum that would amend the Constitution to allow a second presidential term, modify the form of Government or contravene any of the articles of our Constitution which cannot be modified.

In particular, we shall not make any public declarations or exercise any type of influence inconsistent with articles 5, 239, 373 or 374 of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras and we shall vigorously oppose any demonstration contrary to the spirit of those articles and the Special Act governing the referendum and the plebiscite.

3. General elections and the transfer of government

In order to achieve reconciliation and strengthen democracy, we reiterate that, in accordance with articles 44 and 51 of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras, voting is universal, compulsory, egalitarian, direct, free and secret, and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has full autonomy and independence for monitoring and implementation on all matters relating to electoral activities and processes.

Furthermore, we call on the people of Honduras to participate peacefully in the next general elections and to avoid any kind of demonstration that opposes the elections or their result, or promotes insurrection, unlawful conduct, civil disobedience or other acts which could result in violent confrontations or transgression of the law.

In order to demonstrate the transparency and legitimacy of the electoral process, we urge the Supreme Electoral Tribunal to authorize and recognize the presence of international missions from the present time until the announcement of the results of the general elections, as well as during the transfer of power, which will take place, in accordance with article 237 of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras, on 27 January 2010.

4. The Armed Forces and the National Police

In order to achieve reconciliation and strengthen democracy, we confirm our willingness to comply fully with article 272 of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras, according to which the Armed Forces are available to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, beginning one month prior to the general elections, in order to guarantee the free exercise of suffrage, the safe keeping, transport and monitoring of electoral materials and other related security matters. We reaffirm the professional, apolitical, obedient and non-deliberative nature of the Honduran Armed Forces. Similarly, we agree that the National Police should strictly comply with the provisions of the special legislation relating to them.

5. The Executive Power

In order to achieve reconciliation and strengthen democracy, in the spirit of the various sections of the proposed San José Accord, we the two negotiating commissions, have decided, respectfully, that the National Congress, as an institutional expression of popular sovereignty, by virtue of its powers, in consultation with the bodies it considers relevant, such as the Supreme Court of Justice, and in accordance with the law, shall make an appropriate decision with regard to "reversal of the status of the Executive Power to the situation prior to 28 June until the conclusion of the current period of Government, 27 January 2010".

The decision adopted by the National Congress shall lay the groundwork for achieving social peace, political calm and democratic governance which society demands and the country requires.

6. The Verification Commission and the Truth Commission

In order to achieve reconciliation and strengthen democracy, we have decided to establish the Verification Commission to consider the commitments made in this Accord, and those deriving from it, to be coordinated by the Organization of American States (OAS). This Commission shall be comprised of two representatives of the international community and two representatives of the national community, one of them to be chosen by each of the parties.

The Verification Commission shall be responsible for confirming that all aspects of this Accord have been strictly complied with, and shall receive for this purpose the full cooperation of Honduran public institutions.

Should the Verification Commission find and declare that any of the commitments undertaken in this Accord have been breached, such measures as it shall determine to be necessary shall be taken in respect of the offender or offenders.

In order to clarify the events that occurred prior to and after 28 June 2009, a Truth Commission shall also be established to identify the acts that led to the current situation and provide the people of Honduras with information that can help to prevent the recurrence of such acts in future.

This Dialogue Commission recommends that the next Government, in the framework of a national consensus, set up a Truth Commission in the first half of 2010.

7. Normalization of relations between the Republic of Honduras and the international community

In committing ourselves to carrying out faithfully the commitments undertaken in the present Accord, we respectfully request the immediate revocation of those bilaterally or multilaterally adopted measures and sanctions which in any way affect the reintegration and full participation of the Republic of Honduras in the international community and its access to all forms of cooperation.

We call on the international community to reactivate as soon as possible current cooperation projects with the Republic of Honduras and to continue with the negotiation of future projects. In particular, we urge the international community to provide us, on the request of the competent authorities, such international cooperation as is necessary and appropriate in order for the Verification Commission and the future Truth Commission to monitor and ensure faithful compliance with the commitments made under this Accord.

8. Final Provisions

Any difference of interpretation or application of the present Accord shall be submitted to the Verification Commission, which shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras and current legislation and through an authentic interpretation of the present Accord, determine an appropriate solution.

Taking into account the fact that the present Accord is the result of the understanding and fraternity of Honduran men and women, we urge the international community to respect the sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras and

to fully observe the principle enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

9. Schedule for compliance with the agreements

In view of the immediate entry into force of this Accord as of the date of signature, and with a view to clarifying the time frames for compliance and monitoring of the commitments made in order to achieve national reconciliation, we agree on the following schedule for compliance:

30 October 2009

1. Signature and entry into force of the Accord
2. Formal presentation of the Accord to the National Congress for the purposes of section 5 on the Executive Power

2 November 2009

1. Establishment of the Verification Commission

Following the signing of this Accord and no later than 5 November

1. Establishment and installation of the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation

27 January 2010

1. Transfer of Government

First half of 2010

1. Establishment of the Truth Commission

10. Final Declaration

In the name of reconciliation and the patriotic spirit that has brought us to the table for dialogue, we undertake to comply in good faith with the present Accord and whatever derives from it.

The world is a witness to this demonstration of unity and peace, to which our civic conscience and patriotic devotion commits us. Together, we shall demonstrate our worth and our resoluteness to strengthen the rule of law and build a tolerant, pluralist and democratic society.

We are signing this Accord in the city of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 30 October 2009.

11. Acknowledgements

We take the opportunity to express gratitude for the assistance and good offices of the international community, especially to the Organization of American States and its Secretary General, José Miguel Insulza; the missions of ministers of foreign affairs of the Americas; the President of Costa Rica, Oscar Arias Sánchez; the Government of the United States of America and its President, Barack Obama, and Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton.

12. The entry into force of the Tegucigalpa-San José Accord

For domestic purposes, this Accord shall enter into force upon signature.

For protocol and ceremonial purposes, a public signing ceremony shall take place on 2 November.

Tegucigalpa, Municipality of the Central District, 30 October 2009

Armando Aguilar Cruz

Víctor Orlando Meza López

Vilma Cecilia Morales Montalván

Mayra Janeth Mejía del Cid

Arturo Gerardo Corrales Alvarez

Rodil Rivera Rodil

Appendix II

Statement

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal of Honduras informs the nation and the international community of the following:

1. The general elections which were convened on 28 May 2009 in compliance with the Constitution of the Republic took place throughout Honduras on 29 November. In those elections, candidates were to be elected for the following positions: President of the Republic, 3 vice-presidents, 20 deputies to the Central American Parliament, 128 deputies to the National Congress and 298 representatives of municipal corporations.

2. The elections took place without incident and in an atmosphere of total freedom, with the presence of 494 international observers from 38 countries and 4,126 national observers. The five legally registered political parties took part; those same parties that had taken part in the previous elections in 2005.

3. According to the preliminary data, the winning candidate of the election for the Presidency of the Republic was Mr. Porfirio Lobo Sosa of the National Party of Honduras, the party in opposition to the current Government. His success has already been formally recognized by Mr. Elvin Santos Ordóñez, the Liberal Party candidate in the Government, by Mr. Felicito Ávila, the candidate of the Christian Democratic Party and by Mr. Bernard Martínez, candidate of the Party of Innovation and Unity.

4. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal wishes to note the expressions of support for the electoral process made by various countries, international political associations and individuals who are widely respected regionally and internationally and also the many international observers who were direct witnesses of the elections. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal expresses its appreciation for their demonstration of solidarity and recognizes that their work was carried out in an extremely difficult budgetary situation.

5. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal expresses its appreciation to the Honduran people for turning out in large numbers to exercise their right and duty to cast their vote in order to elect freely, legally and democratically the authorities who will govern the destinies of Honduras over the next four years.

(*Signed*) José Saúl Escobar Andrade
Presiding Magistrate
Supreme Electoral Tribunal

(*Signed*) Enrique Ortez Sequeira
Secretary Magistrate
Supreme Electoral Tribunal

(*Signed*) David Matamoros Batson
Proprietary Magistrate
Supreme Electoral Tribunal

Appendix III

THE CONGRESS OF HONDURAS REJECTS THE REINSTATEMENT OF MR. JOSÉ MANUEL ZELAYA ROSALES TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

The legislative body reaffirms its support for the Constitutional succession that brought Mr. Roberto Micheletti Bain to the Presidency

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 2 December 2009. By a vote of 111 in favour and 14 against, the National Congress of Honduras today overwhelmingly rejected the reinstatement of Mr. José Manuel Zelaya Rosales to the presidency of the Republic. Additionally, Congress passed a motion supporting the constitutional succession that brought Mr. Roberto Micheletti Bain to the presidency. The congressional deputies resoundingly approved the continuance of Mr. Micheletti in the office of President until January 2010, confirming Decree No. 141-2009, by 111 to 14 votes. The President-elect of the Republic, Porfirio "Pepe" Lobo will take office on 27 January 2010, when the new President of the National Congress bestows the presidential sash upon him.

In making that decision, the National Congress fulfils the responsibility that fell to the legislative body under section 5 of the Tegucigalpa-San José Accord, which was signed on 30 October 2009 by representatives of President Micheletti Bain and Mr. Zelaya Rosales. As stipulated in section 5, the National Congress,

> *"in order to achieve reconciliation and strengthen democracy, in the spirit of the various sections of the proposed San José Accord, we the two negotiating commissions, have decided, respectfully, that the National Congress, as an institutional expression of popular sovereignty, by virtue of its powers, in consultation with the bodies it considers relevant, such as the Supreme Court of Justice, and in accordance with the law, shall make an appropriate decision with regard to 'reversal of the status of the Executive Power to the situation prior to 28 June until the conclusion of the current period of Government, 27 January 2010'.*
>
> *The decision adopted by the National Congress shall lay the groundwork for achieving social peace, political calm and democratic governance which society demands and the country requires."*

Contrary to public statements in various quarters, the Accord makes no type of recommendation with regard to the proper outcome of this decision; it only required that a decision be made.

"For the second time, this Congress has resoundingly expressed its opposition to reinstating Mr. Zelaya Rosales to the presidency. For the second time, congressional deputies elected by the Honduran people have raised their voices in defence of our Constitution and a democratic system of government. There will not be a third time. We demand that the international community respect the final decision of this legislative body, where the popular sovereignty of our people resides," said José Alfredo Saavedra, President of the National Congress and member of the Liberal Party.

Before making its decision, Congress sought opinions from several entities of the Government of Honduras on the legality of a possible reinstatement of

Mr. Zelaya Rosales. As dictated by the Tegucigalpa-San José Accord, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Office of the Chief State Counsel, the Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office of the Attorney-General presented reports on this matter.

These opinions and consultations issued were made available to the congressional deputies for their consideration, even though they were not binding on its final decision.

The decision against the reinstatement of Mr. Zelaya Rosales to the presidency was supported by a majority of deputies from all the political parties represented in the National Congress.

"This Congress has fulfilled its responsibility under the Tegucigalpa-San José Accord in a transparent and democratic manner. We call on the entire international community and on regional bodies, including the Organization of American States, to respect our sovereignty. Having elected a new President, all Hondurans have already begun the process of national unity and reconciliation. Those seeking to continue the controversy and to perpetuate the political crisis in our country are obsessed with the past and with personal agendas, not the welfare of our country," added Ramón Velásquez Nazar, Vice-President of Congress and member of the Christian Democratic Party of Honduras.

The National Congress of Honduras consists of 128 deputies who represent five political parties. Every four years, deputies are elected to a four-year term by the Honduran people.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 2 December 2009

CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION:

NO TO REINSTATEMENT: 111 VOTES

YES TO REINSTATEMENT: 14 VOTES

THREE MEMBERS DID NOT VOTE

TOTAL NO. OF DEPUTIES: 128

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 159
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

The total expenditure for UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, the peace process; security; governance; humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Variance*	
			Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	300 210.1	298 194.9	2 015.2	0.7
Civilian personnel	188 452.0	193 075.8	(4 623.8)	(2.5)
Operational costs	388 231.6	369 217.5	19 014.1	4.9
Gross requirements	**876 893.7**	**860 488.1**	**16 405.5**	**1.9**
Staff assessment income	18 553.5	20 797.2	(2 243.7)	(12.1)
Net requirements	**858 340.2**	**839 691.0**	**18 649.2**	**2.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**876 893.7**	**860 488.1**	**16 405.5**	**1.9**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	750	625	575	8.0
Military contingents	9 250	8 745	8 697	0.6
United Nations police	715	715	654	8.6
International staff	995	995	758	23.8
National staff	2 813	2 813	2 422	13.9
United Nations Volunteers	353	353	253	28.3
Temporary positions[c]				
International staff	42	42	21	50.2
National staff	47	47	5	89.4
Government-provided personnel	40	40	23	41.7
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 (A/62/785 and Corr.1) amounted to $838,265,900 gross ($818,725,700 net). It provided for 625 military observers, 8,745 military contingents, 715 police personnel, 996 international staff, 2,813 national staff, 362 United Nations Volunteers, 40 Government-provided personnel and 89 temporary positions (42 international staff, 15 National Officers and 32 national General Service staff). The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $820,720,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 (A/62/781/Add.16, para. 57).

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 62/267, appropriated an amount of $820,720,600 gross ($801,870,300 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

3. Based on the prevailing pattern of expenditure during the first seven months of the 2008/09 financial period, major funding shortfalls were projected across three major areas, namely, for the costs of personnel, fuel and aircraft rental. Consequently, the Secretary-General, in a note on financing arrangements for UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 (A/63/756), requested that the General Assembly appropriate an amount of $56,173,100 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 in addition to the amount of $820,720,600 already appropriated for the same period in resolution 62/267.

4. On the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/63/777, para. 12), the General Assembly appropriated an additional amount of $56,173,100 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period. The Assembly also decided to assess on Member States an additional amount of $50,555,790 for the period.

5. The total amount assessed on Member States for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 amounted to $871,276,390.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

6. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1590 (2005) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was established in resolutions 1812 (2008) and 1870 (2009).

7. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, national reconciliation, lasting peace and stability and a prosperous and united Sudan in which human rights are respected and the protection of all citizens is ensured.

8. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key

outputs, shown in the frameworks below. The frameworks are grouped according to component: the peace process; security; governance; humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration; and support.

9. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2008/09 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

10. During the reporting period, a number of external developments and events affected the Mission's operating environment and thereby the implementation of the Mission's mandate. The effects are explained in the results-based-budgeting frameworks, while the most significant issues and accomplishments are described below in greater detail.

11. Preparations and support for the electoral process advanced further during the reporting period. The electoral law was adopted by the National Assembly in July 2008, and subsequently the National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Affairs Council were established in November 2008. On 1 June, the Political Parties Affairs Council awarded additional registration certificates to political parties, bringing the overall number of registered parties to 68.

12. The National Electoral Commission established high committees in all states as well as a regional high committee for Southern Sudan in Juba. Consultations were held with representatives of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan to further specify the scope and time frame for requests for electoral assistance to the United Nations. In addition, monthly meetings were held in Khartoum and Juba with donors, representatives of international organizations and United Nations agencies within the framework of the elections donor group on the legislative framework, electoral systems and identification and coordination of assistance to the electoral process.

13. On 21 May 2009, the Director-General of the Central Bureau of Statistics announced the results of the fifth national population census of the Sudan. The census results indicate that the total population was 39.2 million, with Northern Sudan having a population of 30.9 million (79 per cent) and Southern Sudan with 8.3 million (21 per cent). Senior officials of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) have publicly disputed the results and remain opposed to their use for power-sharing purposes. Following the announcement and subsequent rejection of the census results by SPLM, the focus shifted to making the various state high committees on elections operational. By the end of the performance period the census issue had not affected existing support requirements.

14. Progress in the deployment of Joint Integrated Units was slow. With the exception of the one in Abyei, the Units remained largely untrained, lacked resources and were not integrated. Efforts and resources provided by the relevant authorities to advance deployment have so far been insufficient. Clashes in Malakal and Abyei indicated that the lack of command, control and integration in the Units

had become a source of instability in certain areas. As such, they had in some instances further compounded an already fragile situation.

15. The overall security situation in the UNMIS area of operation deteriorated significantly during the reporting period. In Southern Sudan, long-simmering local inter-tribal conflicts escalated into an unprecedented level of violence in Jonglei, Warrab, Lake and Upper Nile States. Inter-tribal violence, involving unusually large and heavily armed combatant forces, also occurred along the Southern Kordofan-Southern/Darfur border in Northern Sudan. Consequently, the Mission intensified its mandated activities related to conflict management and the protection of civilians in close cooperation with the relevant state authorities. For example, UNMIS established temporary operating bases in Jonglei as part of the Jonglei stabilization plan and increased the pace of dynamic air patrols across the state for better situational awareness and early warning of potential conflict points. In response to these developments, UNMIS staff were redeployed to relevant locations in Jonglei State (Akobo and Pibor) to investigate atrocities committed against civilians, the majority of whom were women and children. UNMIS intensified advocacy and coordination activities with local authorities and conducted peace conferences and meetings between and with tribal leaders to address and stop the circle of violence.

16. In this context, it should be noted that the initial planning assumption for 2008/09 had been that national authorities in the South would become increasingly able to fulfil their protection responsibilities and that the need for an UNMIS coordination role would diminish. These expectations were not fulfilled. Moreover, the impact of both the global economic crisis and the food crisis have added an aggravating aspect, namely, competition for resources, to existing tribal and political conflicts.

17. UNMIS provided support to the north-south border demarcation activities through the provision of satellite imagery and mapping, as well as geographic information systems (GIS) training and boundary demarcation workshops. It is expected that UNMIS support may be expanded in the areas of further GIS training and GIS services, including boundary demarcation processes, larger scale mapping, three-dimensional analysis and flight simulation in and logistical support for the demarcation activities (airtime, engineering and technical expertise).

18. The Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan agreed on 10 February 2009 as the starting date for implementation of the first phase of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for the Sudan. In line with the Three Areas first approach, the disarmament and demobilization operation was launched in Ed Damazin (Blue Nile State), followed by the establishment of further sites in Southern Kordofan State and in Juba (Central Equatoria State). By end of June 2009, a total of 6,566 ex-combatants and members of special needs groups had been demobilized, including 986 women and 944 disabled persons. The programme did not, however, achieve the planned caseload because of the late start of disarmament and demobilization operations, which was due mostly to a lack of willingness by the parties to engage in dialogue for political and security reasons, differences regarding programmatic and operational modalities in the Three Areas and differences in interpretation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement as it relates to the roles and responsibilities of the Northern and Southern disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commissions. Given the significant challenges associated with implementing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the Sudan, all parties agreed to take a phased approach, with an

initial focus on supporting disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the transitional areas and for special needs groups in Southern Sudan.

19. During the period, the Mission projected funding shortfalls across three major areas, namely for the cost of military, police and civilian personnel, fuel and aircraft rental. This was due largely to increases in mission subsistence allowance rates effective after the budget was approved, the application of hazard pay as a result of the heightened security situation in the country at the start of the period, improvements in incumbency rates and a significant increase in the contractual price of fuel and the fixed cost of aircraft. At the same time, the Mission was faced with added requirements for projects that were deferred from 2007/08 because of funding constraints, as well as an increased requirement for strengthening of security measures throughout the Mission area.

20. The Mission prioritized resource requirements, identified savings, deferred projects or reduced acquisitions in an attempt to provide for the increase in requirements. This included the temporary reduction of six aircraft (four aero-medical evacuation helicopters and two fixed-wing aircraft) in the last quarter of the period. The added requirements from the previous year were largely met through this reallocation of resources, but the additional personnel, fuel and aviation costs were significant, and they could not be absorbed from within existing resources.

21. In March 2009, the Secretary-General issued a note on the financing arrangements of the Mission (A/63/756), in which he requested additional resources of $56.1 million, which was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/273 A.

22. During the first half of the period when it became evident that there would be additional demand for existing capacity coupled with funding constraints, the Mission reviewed and revised the priority activities and projects required to ensure the effective delivery of its mandate. One of the major areas of focus was the construction or renovation of demobilization sites and state offices as part of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. By the end of June 2009, one state office was operational and seven had been constructed or renovated. For the demobilization sites, three were operational.

23. The other major areas of focus were the enhancement of security measures in facilities throughout the Mission area, the reconstruction of facilities in sector VI headquarters in Abyei after the crisis in May 2008, the continued development of team sites to ensure adequate facilities and communication links for personnel providing support to state offices and support for the strengthening of the military capability, which required the reconfiguration of troops throughout the Mission area and as a result the redistribution of accommodation units and facilities. During the period, the Mission also provided logistical support for the electoral preparations.

24. With the added priorities that the Mission had to address during the period, the concept of providing permanent accommodation for personnel in the field was revised given the Mission's limited capacity to undertake construction projects. It was also discovered that not all personnel assigned to the field were willing to reside in team site accommodations, which provided basic amenities; some preferred to reside in the local community. As a result, the concept was amended to focus instead on the construction of permanent facilities such as kitchens, ablution units and other common facilities and that, rather than replacing existing

prefabricated accommodation units with permanent units, only additional accommodation units would be constructed as permanent structures.

25. During the period, the Mission continued cooperation with the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) in the areas of air operations through the cost-sharing of two fixed-wing aircraft and the sharing of other aircraft where available, and collaborated on the design and planning of major projects, including the construction and renovation of aprons for United Nations aircraft in the Khartoum and El Obeid airfields.

26. The Mission also continued the implementation of its long-term strategy to provide ground-handling services in-house at five locations (Juba, Wau, Kadugli, Malakal and Ed Damazin) rather than outsourcing those services.

C. Regional mission cooperation

27. UNMIS continued to strengthen cooperation with other regional peacekeeping and special political missions on issues of common concern, such as security and information-sharing. Noteworthy in this context is the regular exchange of information between the military components of UNMIS and UNAMID, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), facilitated, inter alia, through the deployment of military liaison officers.

28. UNMIS and UNAMID continued to work jointly in areas of common support, including the sharing of aviation assets as mentioned above, joint planning of movement control and procurement activities, vehicle maintenance in Khartoum and El Obeid, the co-location of personnel in Khartoum, El Obeid and El Fasher and other common services, which resulted in operational effectiveness and efficiencies. UNMIS and UNAMID signed a memorandum of understanding in July 2008 setting out the modalities for the provision of common services and support and continued to explore further initiatives to improve coordination.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

29. Coordination and collaboration between UNMIS and the United Nations country team continued within the integrated mission framework under the aegis of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in her capacity as the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, ensuring that the respective arms of the United Nations presence in the Sudan work in a complementary manner. Collaboration continued through weekly meetings of the United Nations country team to implement a common humanitarian action plan for United Nations agencies and the production of the annual workplans of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the Sudan to reflect the distinct roles played by the country team in accordance with their respective mandates and ensure a coordinated system-wide response in the Sudan.

30. During the period 2008/09, the humanitarian situation in Southern Sudan deteriorated sharply as a result of the increase in Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) attacks in Western, Eastern and Central Equatoria States, as well as an upsurge in inter-ethnic violence in five other states — Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrab, Western

Bahr el Gahzal and Northern Bar el Ghazal. The situation has been compounded by flooding, which displaced close to 130,000 people, and disease outbreaks, such as acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, meningitis and malaria in two states — Northern Bar el Ghazal and Warrab — and polio in all states. Continued attacks by LRA have displaced 90,000 people in Southern Sudan since December 2008, and 20,000 refugees displaced by LRA violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are currently in Southern Sudan. More than 90 per cent of the affected population is based in the area of Yambio in Western Equatoria State. Consequently, the United Nations and its partners were engaged in 24 humanitarian emergencies during the reporting period and provided medical and sanitary services, water, food and non-food items, such as shelter, to the affected population. More than 100,000 people were displaced by the escalation of inter-ethnic conflicts in various parts of Southern Sudan as a result of often intense fighting over scarce natural resources. The humanitarian situation was further aggravated by the fiscal crisis that affected Southern Sudan. The decrease in oil revenue had severe effects — reduced economic activity, decreased spending by the Government and cuts in operating and salary costs. The Government of Southern Sudan was unable to take on the provision of basic services or public sector salaries as planned.

31. The Joint Special Representative had authority over all United Nations entities in Darfur, with the exception of the United Nations country team, which continued to be coordinated by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of UNMIS.

E. Mission support initiatives

32. During 2008/09, the Mission achieved efficiencies through cost-sharing of two aircraft with UNAMID and through the continued implementation of the Mission's long-term strategy to provide ground-handling operations through in-house capacity.

33. With significant funding constraints, the Mission implemented the cost-saving measures highlighted above during a period when there were added demands on the Mission as a result of external events, including the reconstruction of Abyei sector headquarters after the unrest in May 2008, the construction of three demobilization sites and seven state offices in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, which finally got under way, and the construction of security enhancements as a result of the increased security risk, in addition to the planned development of facilities at team sites.

34. Given the time frame for implementing the various construction projects, it was determined that permanent structures would be built only to compensate for any shortfalls in accommodation requirements for staff in sector headquarters resulting from the reconfiguration of military units and to accommodate additional presence of substantive personnel at the state level.

35. At the same time, improvements were sought through the construction of shared facilities and the provision of services to attract personnel to reside in United Nations-provided accommodation, thus reducing the mission subsistence allowance burden and the security risk. Partly as a result of those improvements, the number of civilian personnel based in the sectors and team sites and living in United Nations-provided accommodation increased from 21 per cent in June 2008 to 73 per cent in June 2009.

36. In order to tackle delays in recruitment, UNMIS published Mission-specific standard operating procedures and administrative guidelines for the recruitment and selection of staff and conducted several training sessions for programme managers on the subject. The Mission continued to focus on national capacity through the implementation of Mission-wide recruitment campaigns and the further reduction of vacancy rates for national staff.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace process

37. The major accomplishments in the peace process in 2008/09 included the release of the results of the fifth national population census in May 2009, indicating a total population of Sudan of 39.2 million, with 79 per cent being in Northern Sudan and 21 per cent in Southern Sudan.

38. Progress was made with regard to preparations for the electoral process, including the adoption of the electoral law in July 2008 and the establishment of the National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Affairs Council in November 2008. Preparations for the 2011 referendums in Southern Sudan and Abyei remained behind schedule, however, and the National Assembly had not passed the referendum law as at June 2009.

39. Parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement made substantial progress towards resolving the Abyei dispute, forming the Abyei area administration, deploying a joint integrated police unit, and submitting the issue of Abyei's boundaries to international mediation, completing their final arguments in April 2009.

40. UNMIS supported the north-south demarcation process through the provision of necessary satellite imagery, mapping and training. Through the provision of satellite imagery to the Border Committee in October 2008, the Committee was enabled to develop the base map for the delineation of the border. The capacity of the Border Committee to use geographic information systems was enhanced through the provision of training to the Chair, the Deputy Chair and eight other members of the Committee.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: a democratic and peaceful Sudan, in which power and wealth are equitably shared among the various regions and the final status of Southern Sudan and the Three Areas is resolved peacefully in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 Enactment of the national electoral law and establishment/ administration of the National Electoral Commission and other election structures in compliance with its mandate	Achieved. The electoral law was adopted on 7 July 2008 and ratified by the President on 14 July 2008. The National Electoral Commission was sworn in by the President on 25 November 2008 and the high committees for the states of Northern Sudan (including Darfur) and Southern Sudan were established on 3 May 2009.

1.1.2 Establishment of registration locations countrywide at the state, subregional, district and local administration levels	By the end of the reporting period, the state high committees were not fully operational owing to various resource constraints.
1.1.3 Establishment and administration of the Land Commission in compliance with its mandate	The Land Bill was passed by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly on 26 January 2009 and has been signed into law. On 20 April the National Assembly adopted the Land Commission Bill. State land commissions have not been established in all the sectors. They are expected to be established and functioning in the four states of sector II by the end of 2009 and administered under the Government of Southern Sudan.
1.1.4 Participation of all parties in meetings of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission to monitor implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	Achieved. All parties participated in 13 regular plenary meetings and 2 special meetings of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission.
1.1.5 Completion of the Ad Hoc Technical Border Commission tasks relating to the demarcation of the North-South border	The Ad Hoc Technical Border Commission did not come to any final decision on the North-South borders. The Commission declared its intention to complete the delineation by 30 September 2009.
1.1.6 Agreement by the parties on wealth-sharing issues in accordance with Comprehensive Peace Agreement provisions, including the full transfer of federal funds to the state level	During the reporting period, the parties complied with Comprehensive Peace Agreement provisions on wealth-sharing. The Government of National Unity transferred fully Government of Southern Sudan oil revenue shares up to June 2009; the combined outstanding balance for oil-producing states (Unity, Upper Nile and Southern Kordofan) by the end of June 2009, however, stood at $1.4 billion. The status of the transfer from National Revenue Fund has not yet been made public. No complaints from states were reported.
1.1.7 Agreement by the parties on the status of Abyei and stabilization of the political situation in the Three Areas (Blue Nile State, Southern Kordofan State, and Abyei), including establishment of state-level Assessment and Evaluation Commissions in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States	Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States: under the auspices of the joint National Congress Party (NCP)/SPLM Committee on Removing Obstacles and the NCP/SPLM High Political Executive Committee, the parties agreed to unite administrative, educational and judicial systems, as well as police and civil service systems, in order to contribute to the stabilization of the political situation. State-level assessment and evaluation commissions have been established and were functioning in both Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States. There has been progress towards stabilization of the political process in both states, most notably in Blue Nile, but much remains to be done before popular consultations are carried out in those states, as stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Abyei: the parties concluded the Abyei Arbitration Agreement (11 July 2008) and the arbitral terms of reference (24 November 2008). The Permanent Court of Arbitration defined the Abyei area for the purposes of the Abyei Protocol on 23 July 2009 in accordance with the provisions of the road map.

1.1.8 Parties to the Eastern Sudan peace agreement comply with the mechanisms and timetable of the Agreement	Parties to the Eastern Sudan peace agreement held only one meeting of the High Joint Implementation Committee in November 2008 in Port Sudan. The parties have complied with the mechanisms of the agreement, however there were some delays in complying with the benchmarks timetable.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the National Electoral Commission on the establishment of a legal framework, the development of a concept of operations and a plan for the conduct of presidential, general, and state-level elections	Yes	Following the establishment of the National Electoral Commission headquarters in February 2009, UNMIS held 15 meetings with the Commission's Secretary-General, Chair/Co-Chair, consultants and members of various planning committees on aspects of election planning and organization. UNMIS participated in two monthly meetings with the Commission's Policy Committee to discuss and address policy issues and three monthly meetings with its Technical Committee on operational planning. UNMIS also developed a draft concept of operations, an illustrative operational plan, registration materials requirements, specifications and draft distribution and movement plans for the Commission.
Assistance to the National Electoral Commission and its field offices in the preparation, planning and organization of activities related to voter registration, including the development and implementation of country-wide civic education, identification and establishment of registration locations at every administrative level of government in all 26 states to ensure easy access for all aspiring voters, design of registration materials and training of supervisory field personnel and voter registration officers in management of the voter registration process	Yes	On 20 February 2009, the Commission requested United Nations assistance in five areas: the provision of electoral materials, electoral planning and logistics, training/capacity-building/advisory support, voter awareness and coordination of international assistance. UNMIS developed and submitted documents on the following subjects to facilitate voter registration and election planning by the Commission: recommendations on the structure of the Commission; voter registration strategies and options; an illustrative registration operational plan; an illustrative electoral operations calendar; resource requirements for the establishment of the Commission's headquarters, countrywide state offices and the Southern Sudan High Committee office; an illustrative communications strategy; information technology requirements for the development of computerized voter registers; a list of registration materials; and polling and counting simulations. UNMIS organized an induction workshop on elections, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, and the Assessment and Evaluation Commission, for 170 participants from the Commission, the Southern Sudan High Committee and the state high committees. It also developed recommendations for a civic and voter education strategy, developed a workplan, timeline, distribution

		matrix and budget for review by the Commission and conducted 10 workshops on building resources in democracy governance and elections in each state of Southern Sudan. It participated in two strategy meetings with the Commission's Civic Education Task Force; prepared a catalogue of rules, regulations, procedures, orders and forms to be developed by the Commission in conformity with the National Elections Act; developed sample forms and manuals; designed a voter registration form for review by the Commission and developed a cascade training plan for training of voter registration personnel. UNMIS carried out a mapping exercise in each of the 10 states of Southern Sudan to develop a database on potential office, registration and polling locations in Southern Sudan.
Monthly consultations with the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan to facilitate implementation of pending Comprehensive Peace Agreement institutions, border demarcation, resolution of the status of Abyei, full deployment and operation of Joint Integrated Units and the conduct of elections and the referendum provided for by the Agreement	20	Consultations with the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan were held.
	23	Consultations with political parties were held.
Weekly consultations on the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the role of UNMIS with political actors (executive and legislative) from the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan through regular participation in review and coordination mechanisms, such as the Assessment and Evaluation Commission and its working groups	38	Consultations were held on the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the role of UNMIS with political actors from the Government of National Unity and Government of Southern Sudan.
Participation in the monthly plenary sessions and regular working group meetings of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission on security, the Three Areas and wealth-sharing arrangements, including the provision of input to strategic planning, facilitation of advocacy and provision of good offices by the international community to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement parties on implementation issues and decisions taken by the Commission	13	Monthly plenary sessions of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission were held.
	2	Special meetings of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission were held.
	12	Regular working groups on security (6), the Three Areas (3) and wealth-sharing arrangements (3) were held.

Provision of good offices, through monthly and quarterly briefings, for the re-engagement of the international community and regional bodies, such as the African Union Peace and Security Council, in providing support to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement implementation priorities and challenges	1	Briefing was given to the African Union Peace and Security Council.
	2	Briefings were given to the African Union envoy to the Sudan.
	3	Briefings were given to the League of Arab States.
	9	Briefings were given in the capitals of Member States (Paris, London, Cairo, Washington, D.C., and Berlin).
	1	Briefing was given at an inter-mission meeting with UNAMID, MINURCAT and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic.
Participation in regular meetings and secretariat support to the Ceasefire Political Committee, including provision of good offices to the parties for the resolution of contentious issues, such as the redeployment of forces, the full deployment and operation of the Joint Integrated Units and the incorporation or reintegration of other armed groups	8	Ceasefire Political Committee meetings were facilitated and attended.
	23	Ceasefire Joint Military Committee meetings were facilitated and attended.
Advice through monthly meetings with the Technical Border Committee, on planning for border demarcation, conflict prevention in the context of the border demarcation exercise and provision of logistical support	Yes	UNMIS liaised closely with the Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee in Khartoum, including monthly meetings with the Chair and senior staff, and organized 2 training sessions for the members of the Committee and a technical visit to the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy. A base map for border demarcation was prepared by the Mission and was handed over to the Committee; detailed hard-copy maps were provided on the Abyei boundary and on key locations along the North-South boundary.
4 reports of the Secretary-General and 4 briefings to the Security Council on the Sudan	4	Reports of the Secretary-General were submitted.
	4	Briefings were given to the Security Council.
Multimedia campaign in support of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, a democratic political process, elections, national dialogue and reconciliation through radio production in Khartoum and Juba (24 hours/day, 7 days/week), with correspondents in 6 locations (Wau, Malakal, Abyei, Kadugli, Ed Damazin, and Rumbek), to be broadcast throughout Southern Sudan on a network of 18 FM relay stations and throughout the Sudan (3 hours daily on short wave); election-awareness programme broadcasts 1 hour a week; critical Comprehensive Peace	Yes	Radio Miraya FM programming was broadcast through 13 relay stations throughout Southern Sudan, including web streaming, with a network of reporters in Wau, Malakal and Rumbek, and in Northern Sudan, in Kadugli, over short-wave radio (3 hours daily). UNMIS radio operations in Northern Sudan were not approved. Reception in the North was therefore limited to web streaming and daily 3-hour short-wave broadcasts provided by an external company. Weekly programmes on elections have been broadcast since January; the Comprehensive Peace Agreement Straight Talk programme is transmitted every Saturday; programmes on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Agreement commitments including power-sharing, wealth-sharing and security issues awareness programme broadcasts 3 hours a week; weekly press briefings; a monthly newsletter (for Northern and Southern Sudan); video products for national and international television (10 three-minute reports per month); quarterly meetings on television with Sudanese celebrities to advocate for peace and the role of UNMIS; monthly reports of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement monitor posted on the UNMIS website; and 6 outreach centres in urban areas established		are produced twice a week; 11 press conferences and 20 special background briefings were organized on issues related to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The Mission's magazine, *In Sudan*, was produced on a monthly basis in English and Arabic and widely distributed across the country. Nine public service announcements, 82 video news stories, a 15-minute documentary on the Mission's activities and a documentary on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in the Sudan were produced. The monthly Comprehensive Peace Agreement monitor report was produced and posted on the UNMIS website. The outreach centres were not established owing to security concerns and a lack of human resources.
Training of 80 local journalists in core journalistic techniques and practices, including accurate, informed and unbiased reporting	86	Three workshops were organized in Khartoum and Juba for a total of 46 local journalists. In addition, 40 Radio Miraya local journalists were trained in Khartoum and Juba on election reporting.
Periodic consultations with the Eastern movements and the Government of National Unity and monitoring of the implementation of their commitments under the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement	6	Consultations with Eastern movements and the Government of National Unity were held.
Advice to the Assessment and Evaluation Commissions in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States on the development of an awareness campaign for state legislators in Kadugli and Ed Damazin on popular consultation, the modalities and launch of popular consultations, as well as the recruitment of ad hoc experts and consultants to provide advice on challenges to popular consultations and options for addressing them	No	State-level Assessment and Evaluation Commissions were established in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States. Also, the Mission regularly met with and monitored the work of the Commissions. Ad hoc experts began field studies and provided advice in both states.
Preparation of 4 reports on community response to the implementation of the wealth-sharing agreement and oil exploration for the Assessment and Evaluation Commission and its Oil Working Group	2	Reports were prepared on the impact of oil exploration at the community level in the South, which was sufficient in view of the regular briefings.
Maintenance, on a monthly basis, of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement Monitor, for public access through the UNMIS website	12	Issues of the monthly Comprehensive Peace Agreement Monitor were issued, and 6 issues (January-June 2009) were made available on the UNMIS website.

Component 2: security

41. The main accomplishments included further progress in the redeployment of the Sudan Alliance Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), with verified redeployment figures standing at 100 per cent (of the 46,403 initially stated) for SAF and 27.6 per cent (of the 59,168 initially stated) for SPLA. The outcome of a comprehensive monitoring and verification exercise will determine further progress in redeployment.

42. A number of contentious issues between the parties were resolved peacefully through Ceasefire Joint Military Committee meetings. However, the overall security situation in the UNMIS area of operation deteriorated significantly during the reporting period. In Southern Sudan, long-simmering local inter-tribal conflicts escalated to an unprecedented level of violence in Jonglei, Warrap, Lake and Upper Nile States. Inter-tribal violence, involving unusually large and heavily armed combatant forces, also occurred along the Southern Kordofan-Southern Darfur border in Northern Sudan. Consequently, the Mission intensified its mandated activities related to conflict management and the protection of civilians in close cooperation with the relevant state authorities, including the establishment of temporary operating bases and an increased frequency of dynamic air patrols.

43. Progress in the deployment of Joint Integrated Units was slower than expected. Even though a major donor project for infrastructure and communication support got under way during the reporting period, the Units remained largely untrained, lacked resources and were not integrated, with the exception of the one in Abyei. Efforts and resources provided by the relevant authorities to advance the deployment have proven insufficient. Serious clashes involving Joint Integrated Units in Abyei and Malakal in December 2008 and March 2009, respectively, indicated that the lack of command, control and integration in the Units had become a major source of instability.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Compliance of the parties with the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 Zero serious violations of the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements (2006/07: 1; 2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0)	Armed clashes between SPLA and SAF Joint Integrated Unit components (Abyei market, December 2008, Malakal, April 2009) were considered major ceasefire violations and setbacks in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
2.1.2 Ceasefire mechanisms, comprising the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee, Area Joint Military Committee and Joint Military Teams, pursuant to the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements, meet 24 times at the level of Area Joint Military Committee and 24 times at the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee level	Achieved. The Ceasefire Joint Military Committee held 25 meetings (22 regular, 2 emergency and 1 special). The Area Joint Military Committee held 143 meetings (140 regular and 3 emergency).

2.1.3 Zero presence of SPLA inside Northern Sudan, except those personnel designated to serve in the Joint Integrated Units	Redeployment figures stood at 27.6 per cent (of the 59,168 initially stated) for SPLA. Further headway could not be made during the period owing to the delay in border demarcation. Furthermore, the continued presence of forces in transitional areas was due primarily to a discrepancy in troop numbers originally indicated by SPLA. The Ceasefire Joint Military Committee continues to review figures with both SAF and SPLA with the intent of continued monitoring and verification to verify ongoing figure adjustment.
2.1.4 Zero presence of SAF inside Southern Sudan, except those personnel designated to serve in the Joint Integrated Units	Achieved. Redeployment figures were 100 per cent (of the 46,403 initially stated) for SAF.
2.1.5 The parties abide by the mechanisms stipulated by the Joint Defence Board and continue to comply with the Joint Integrated Unit numbers agreed in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2006/07: 29,702; 2007/08: 39,000; 2008/09: 39,000)	Against the Joint Defence Board-authorized Joint Integrated Unit strength of 39,639 (19,820 from SPLA and 19,819 from SAF), 16,082 troops (81.3 per cent) were deployed by SPLA and 16,641 troops (84 per cent) by SAF. Both parties continue to work towards achieving the required force level.
2.1.6 SAF and SPLA endorse the revised plan for the alignment or demobilization and disbandment of other armed groups	Achieved. The other armed groups have been formally incorporated into either SPLA or SAF through the Other Armed Groups Collaborative Committee.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Chairing of twice-monthly meetings of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee to ameliorate the conditions for the implementation of the ceasefire	25	The Ceasefire Joint Military Committee held 25 meetings (22 regular, 2 emergency and 1 special). The meetings were chaired by the Force Commander/Deputy Force Commander on all aspects of the protocol on security arrangements, including results of monitoring and verification of the ceasefire agreement, the redeployment of forces, the formation and integration of Joint Integrated Units, the integration of other armed groups and issues that could not be resolved at the Area Joint Military Committee level.
Chairing of twice-monthly meetings of the Area Joint Military Committee in 6 sectors to monitor and verify alleged violations, resolve disputes and report to the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee	143	Meetings (140 regular and 3 emergency) were conducted in all 6 sections. The meetings, chaired by sector commanders, dealt with all aspects of the protocol on security arrangements at the sector level, including results of monitoring and verification of the ceasefire, the redeployment of forces, the formation and integration of Joint Integrated Units, the integration of other armed groups and the preparation of reports to the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee on issues that could not be resolved.

Provision of security services to the United Nations country team, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), humanitarian agencies and organizations associated with electoral processes, including protection, security briefings and evacuation support	Yes	Protection was provided to the United Nations country team and international NGOs in 10 states of Southern Sudan and the Three Areas.
Regular meetings with SAF and SPLA on the formation and deployment of Joint Integrated Units, the development of the Joint Integrated Unit implementation plan and regular liaison meetings with donors on requirements for infrastructure, training, equipment and logistical support	3	Donor support working group meetings were held. A number of informal meetings were held with the Joint Integrated Unit commander and Joint Defence Board representatives to discuss the development of Joint Integrated Units. An UNMIS working group on Joint Integrated Units has been established.
316,820 troop-days by 4 company-size force reserves to protect United Nations civilian personnel and property throughout the Mission area (217 troops/company, 4 companies for 365 days)	280,765	Troop-days by 4 companies. The variance is due to a lower number of troops posted in the force reserve battalion. The average strength of the battalion was 87 per cent.
87,600 troop-days by 6 platoon-size tactical reserves to prevent violations of ceasefire agreements in each sector (40 troops/platoon/sector for 365 days)	87,600	Troop-days by 6 platoon-size elements (tactical reserves).
78,840 United Nations military observer mobile patrol days to monitor and verify the activities and commitments agreed by the parties to the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements, to investigate violations and to assist in building confidence as part of the Joint Military Teams (4 military observers/patrol, 3 patrols/team site, 18 team sites for 365 days)	26,131	Military observer mobile patrol days based on 6,537 patrols with an average of 4 United Nations military observers per patrol. The military capability study reduced the military observer strength from 625 to 525. Patrols within the area of operations were subject to restrictions. A number of patrols were also affected by poor weather/road conditions during the rainy season, which affected their ability to transit the identified patrol routes.
312,075 troop mobile and foot patrol days to monitor and verify the positions, strength and movement of all parties to ensure the security of observers and to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints (15 troops/patrol, 3 patrols/company, 19 companies for 365 days)	146,659	Troop mobile and foot patrol days were dedicated to monitoring and verification activities. The lower actual output was due to the limited number of vehicles available compounded by limited serviceability and the lack of adequate stores for the prevailing conditions. In some areas, the lack of vehicles contributed to smaller patrols (fewer than 15 personnel) being deployed.
3,840 air patrol hours for patrolling, reconnaissance and investigations regarding compliance with the Protocol on Security Arrangements (16 helicopters, 20 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months)	937	Air patrol hours. The lower actual number of air patrol hours was due to the reduction of aircraft within UNMIS, which reduced the number of available air assets. This was compounded by poor weather conditions.

9,216 boat patrol hours for patrolling, reconnaissance and investigations of the ceasefire (8 boats each operating 96 hours per month for 12 months)	829	Boat patrol days. The lower actual number of boat patrol hours was due to poor weather conditions, which limited the employment of boat patrols during extended periods of the year.
149,650 troop-days to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints (10 troops/company, 23 companies for 365 days) and temporary operating bases to secure areas for specific operational activity (30 troops/sector, 6 sectors for 365 days)	79,040	Troop days to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints. Operational demand for temporary operating bases and other temporary secure areas was lower than anticipated. This was due primarily to the increase in active patrolling, which reduced forces allocated against static security roles.
567,210 static installation security/team site protection/field headquarters protection days (1,554 troops for 365 days)	567,210	Protection days.
7,200 military observer patrol days to monitor the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of target groups from SAF and SPLA (8 observers/team, 5 teams for 180 days)	1,269	Military observer patrol days were dedicated to monitoring, disarmament and demobilization. The reduced number was due to the postponement of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in some sectors.
Conduct of joint assessments with representatives from the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, SAF and SPLA to secure potential disarmament and demobilization sites	Yes	The military provided support to the establishment of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration facilities in Juba and Kadugli, including assistance in site assessment through a joint disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/military team. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites in Blue Nile State were supported through the provision of force protection and static site security and the verification of the disarmament of combatants.

Component 3: governance

44. As in previous periods, progress was slow regarding a national reconciliation plan, which was not developed owing to the continued lack of willingness by the parties. While some mechanisms were put in place to deal with peace and reconciliation at the local level, no comprehensive approach emerged.

45. The principal accomplishments in the area of governance and rule of law included the adoption of the National Police Act, the National Elections Act, the amendments to the Criminal Act, the National Land Commission Act, the Press and Printed Materials Act, the Civil Procedures Amendment Act and the Human Rights Commission Act by the National Assembly. The National Security Forces Bill and the Southern Sudan Referendum Bill have been drafted and are now under discussion by the parties. The Southern Sudan Land Act, the Local Government Act, the SPLA Act and the Child Act 2008 were adopted by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly. The Southern Sudan Police Act, pending since December 2008, had not yet been adopted; the delay is due mainly to a lack of political will. However, a three-year strategic development plan for the Southern Sudan Police

Service has been approved by the Government of Southern Sudan for implementation.

46. In response to the security developments set out under component 2, UNMIS intensified advocacy and coordination activities with local authorities and conducted peace conferences and meetings between and with tribal leaders to address and stop the circle of violence. UNMIS also supported governmental peace initiatives, including through the facilitation of government-led forums and the provision of logistical support to tribal peace conferences (in Warrab, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Southern Kordofan States and Abyei). UNMIS provided support to governance programmes in Eastern, Central and Western Equatoria States to address critical capacity gaps in the civil administration's democratic transformation process.

47. Following the Mission's provision of technical assistance to members of the National Assembly, the National Human Rights Commission Act was passed by the Assembly and approved by the Council of States with assent by the President; the Southern Sudanese Human Rights Commission Bill was passed, enabling the formation of the Southern Sudanese Human Rights Commission; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol were ratified and acceded to by the Sudan; the Government of National Unity-UNMIS Human Rights Forum, which had been suspended in 2007, resumed its functions, allowing members to raise human rights concerns with the Advisory Council for Human Rights.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: establishment of National and Southern Sudan levels of Government, which shall exercise authority in respect of the people with an emphasis on just, transparent, people-led and integrity-based governance

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 25 per cent of the positions in the national civil service are filled by people from Southern Sudan	Delays in establishing the National Civil Service Commission affected related deadlines stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. At the national level, the process of interviewing the candidates was completed, and 1,000 Southern Sudanese were appointed and assigned to different federal ministries. SPLM cadres have been absorbed into civil service according to the plan in Blue Nile State. In Southern Kordofan State, the process of integration of the civil service is progressing slowly but in the right direction.
3.1.2 Increased representation of women in the National and Southern Sudan Legislature, respectively (2006/07: 19 per cent; 2007/08: 21 per cent; and 2008/09: 23 per cent)	The figure currently stands at 18.6 per cent. The main reason for the lower than planned representation is the lack of enough female candidates.

3.1.3 State assembly debates reflect public accountability concerns, as identified in town hall meetings and radio discussions in 5 sectors	Achieved. UNMIS regularly attended meetings of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly in Juba and the state assemblies in all 6 sectors and monitored activities and debates. Debates reflected public accountability concerns. Civil society concerns and recommendations raised in town hall meetings and radio discussions were passed on to the appropriate levels of government counterparts in all the sectors/states for consideration.
3.1.4 The Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission is functioning in accordance with the Southern Sudan Constitution and independent audits take place	Achieved. The Anti-Corruption Bill was passed by Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly on 23 March 2009 and has been signed into law. UNMIS regularly met with the Commission in Juba on its activities, which had commended the investigation of cases of corruption. The Commission is fully established in Central and Eastern Equatoria States (sector I), Lakes (sector II) and Jonglei (sector III).

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
In collaboration with the United Nations country team and donors, provide advice through meetings with the Government of Southern Sudan, on the strengthening of good governance, promotion of security sector reform and capacity-building of the executive, legislative and judicial bodies	8	Local governance meetings were held with state officials to discuss local revenues, constituency funding, a state revenue bill and state planning and budgeting review in Central and Eastern Equatoria States of sector I. Regular meetings, on average 2 per week, were held with state government officials in all 4 states of sector II.
Monitoring, through quarterly briefs with the National Civil Service Commission, of the development of transparent, accountable and an inclusive civil administration, civil service institutions and legislation, including state and regional assembly debates, and the role of specialized bodies, such as the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission, in conformity with its mandate	Yes	UNMIS had regular contact with the National Civil Service Commission. Quarterly briefings were provided on capacity-building, settlement allowances for Southern Sudanese from the diaspora and Southern Sudan taking up posts in Khartoum.
In collaboration with the Government of Southern Sudan, conduct eight workshops and four meetings for members of civil society organizations, traditional leaders, political parties and the local government to promote understanding of and participation in democratic systems	23	Eleven workshops and round-table meetings were held on democratic governance for members of civil society organization forums and political parties and county councillors with members of Parliament in the sector I states (Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria) involving over 60 participants and 8 partners. Four workshops on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and UNMIS mandate were held in the two sector II states (Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrab), besides monthly meetings with the civil society organizations in all four states of sector II. Eight Comprehensive Peace Agreement workshops were held in sector III.

Establishment of a governance advisory network of international and national NGOs for use by the local authorities as an advisory forum on governance issues, including assistance on the identification and development of projects, and the conduct of needs assessments in support of local governance	No	UNMIS had to revise its approach on the matter during the reporting period. In the meantime, UNMIS is working with the Governance Working Group at the state level. In Southern Kordofan State, UNMIS leads the meetings of the peacebuilding committee on a monthly basis.
Advice, through monthly meetings with the Government of Southern Sudan and four target-focused workshops for policymakers and planners, on the development and implementation of gender-mainstreaming policies, plans and activities relating to all sectors of civil administration	Yes	Seven meetings were held with the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs. A preparatory meeting was held to plan for mainstreaming gender in policies and laws. In May 2009, UNMIS provided support to the implementation of a national policy for women's empowerment, including 15 reports. Technical advice was provided on the role of women in elections to high committees in July 2009 in Khartoum. Seven meetings were held with ministry officials in the areas of gender, social welfare and religious affairs, and a meeting was held with the Director-General for Gender and Human Rights, Adviser to the President of the Government of Southern Sudan, on the importance of data on women in Southern Sudan (March 2009). A meeting was held to review draft standard operating procedures/guidelines for the prevention of and response to gender-based violence (December 2008). Areas of collaboration and capacity-building for the ministries were identified (June 2009), and women's participation in the electoral process was discussed (June 2009 in Juba). One meeting was held with the Secretary-General and Gender Adviser to the state Governor on women's role in upcoming elections (12 February 2009, Central Equatoria State). Five meetings were held to provide technical support on gender mainstreaming to the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs (July, August and October 2008). UNMIS participated in monthly meetings of the gender-based violence sub-committee and the state Committee on Protection and Human Rights of Women (2008 and 2009, Southern Kordofan State).
Conduct of 1 workshop with members from the National Electoral Commission on the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in the electoral process, 8 workshops with members of civil society organizations on the representation and participation of women in political parties, including gender-sensitive voter registration procedures, and 8 workshops with potential female	Yes	Training was conducted for the 106 members of the National Electoral Commission high committees in June 2009; 1 workshop was held with civil society organizations for 60 participants on elections; 1 civic and voter education exercise was held for civil society organizations; training on women and elections was held for 37 participants for political parties, civil society organizations and Government ministries; 1 two-day training session was held on the role of the media in supporting women's candidacy for elections,

candidates on election campaigning and public speaking		1 workshop was held on good governance and elections; and 1 civic education training session was organized jointly by UNDP and UNMIS.
Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects in support of governance in Southern Sudan	3	Quick-impact projects were implemented during the third quarter in support of local government in sector I states. The lower number of quick-impact projects was due to the fact that several were started but not finalized during the last quarter of 2008/09.
Monthly meetings with representatives of civil society organizations, political parties and Government officials in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas to promote participation of and increase awareness of their rights and role in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including mediation between the parties whenever differences arise in the interpretation of the Agreement	147	Monthly meetings were held with civil society organizations on their rights and roles in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; 63 meetings were held in Southern Kordofan State with civil society organizations; 84 meetings were held with civil society organizations and political parties, including 15 with Government officials in sector V. In sector I, monthly civil society and public orientations were held on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. UNMIS promoted political party round tables and civil society forums in Eastern and Central Equatoria States, institutionalized by the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as civic education channels and mechanisms for the promotion of inter-party dialogues to resolve key differences between the parties. Regular meetings were held in all the sectors.

Expected accomplishment 3.2: establishment of the rule of law, including independent judiciary and correctional services in the Sudan

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2.1 Enactment of national laws, including the Security Act, Police Act, Criminal Procedures Act, Armed Forces Act, Election Act and Press Act, in conformity with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Interim National Constitution	The following laws and amendments to laws were adopted by the National Assembly: amendments to the Criminal Act 1991 (25 May 2009); amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act 1991 (20 May 2009); the Press and Printed Materials Act 2009 (8 June 2009); the Civil Procedures Amendment Act 2009 (20 May 2009); and the National Land Commission Act 2009 (20 April 2009). The electoral law was adopted by the Assembly on 7 July and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008. The National Security Forces Bill 2009 is still pending before the Comprehensive Peace Agreement partners' high-level political committee. The draft Prisons Act was adopted on 24 June 2009 by the Council of Ministers and will be introduced as a bill in Parliament. In Southern Sudan, a draft prisons bill was completed by a working group comprising the Prisons Service and the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development. It was approved by the Director-General and forwarded to the Ministry in November 2008. As at 30 June 2009, the bill was pending consideration by the Government of Southern Sudan Council of Ministers in the Legislative Assembly.

3.2.2 Adoption and implementation of the reform and strategic development plans for correctional services by the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan in accordance with its mandate	Achieved. After discussions with the UNMIS Corrections Advisory Unit, the General Directorate of Prisons and Rehabilitation agreed to adopt and implement reform and strategic development plans in the following areas with the Prisons Development Committee in the lead, which comprises the UNMIS Corrections Advisory Unit, the United Nations Police Division, the Ministry of Interior and the Prisons Directorate: • Strengthening prison leadership, management and staff capacity • Strengthening the information system for strategic planning • Improving prison health and welfare with a focus on preventive interventions and vocational training • Improvement of critical prison infrastructure, such as the sewage system, health and hygiene in prison kitchens, the supply of water and the rehabilitation of prison factories In Southern Sudan, the central Prisons Development Committee in Juba met on 6 occasions. The Western Bahr el Ghazal Committee met on 4 occasions and the Upper Nile Committee on 4 occasions. The central Committee is chaired by the Director-General, with participants from the Prisons Service, Government of Southern Sudan ministries, United Nations agencies and UNMIS. State Committees are chaired by state prison directors. Also in Southern Sudan, a working group comprising the Prisons Service and UNMIS corrections officials identified and developed 30 Prisons Service standing orders, which have been approved by the Director-General, and 100 initial training copies have been printed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
3.2.3 Strengthened legal and judicial systems, enhanced capacity of legal professionals and the fusion of customary law into the legal system in Southern Sudan	Three meetings were held by the UNMIS Rule of Law Section in Juba with the joint donor team, the European Commission, UNODC, Bearing Point Consultants, the Max Planck Institute, the World Bank and UNDP to coordinate advisory inputs to the Committee on Legislation of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly and the Southern Sudan Judiciary Records Management Department. Training subjects and content were identified with various rule of law institutions. Consultations were held with the International Development Law Organization for the formation of an institute for judicial and legal studies for Southern Sudan, including the setting up of continuing legal education for professionals in the judiciary and other legal practitioners. A draft bill was initiated for the proposed legal institute with the Chief Justice for Southern Sudan. A local government law and an anti-corruption commission law were passed by the Government of Southern Sudan.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Customary Law Steering Committee and the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development in Southern Sudan, on amendments required to existing customary and statutory laws to conform with international standards and relevant constitutions, following a review of all existing customary and statutory laws of the Sudan	Yes	In cooperation with UNDP and donors, a baseline survey of customary law was initiated in Juba. A traditional chiefs forum meeting was held to reform customary law approaches in the South. Technical advice was provided in 2 meetings to the Customary Law Steering Committee and the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development on amendments required to existing customary and statutory laws. A working group meeting was organized by UNMIS with a focus on moving forward documentation on customary law in Southern Sudan. A 2-day workshop was held with 50 participants from Upper Nile, Unity and Equatoria States.
In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, conduct of six workshops on existing customary and statutory laws, each with 15 participants from customary chiefs, lawyers, and paralegals, in 14 locations in Southern Sudan	6	Workshops were conducted in Rumbek, Juba, Bor, Malakal, Jambio and Bentiu for 537 participants from executive, legislative and judicial authorities on existing customary and statutory laws.
Advice to the Government of National Unity's Defence and Security Committee, Media Committee, Peace and Reconciliation Committee of the National Assembly, and the Ministry of Interior on the enactment of electoral legislation relating to police, armed forces, security and the media, including provision of information about similar regulations and best practices from other jurisdictions	Yes	UNMIS revised the Elections Act 2008 and edited the Arabic and English versions. The final draft was submitted by UNMIS to the National Electoral Commission. UNMIS held three meetings with the Advisory Council for Human Rights to discuss a number of workshops on election monitoring for judges and lawyers. A comprehensive legal analysis paper on freedom of expression and access to information was submitted to a working group organizing a workshop on media law. A legal analysis paper on the new draft of the Press and Printed Materials Bill was prepared in March 2009. Comprehensive legal analyses on international standards and best practices were provided in the concept papers mentioned above. A workshop was organized on discriminatory laws against women in Khartoum for 40 participants from the Ministry of Justice, lawyers and representatives of civil society organizations. A workshop was attended on the international and domestic legal framework concerning gender discrimination and women's participation in elections and their representation; UNMIS presented a paper on the national legal framework.

Conduct of 5 workshops, each with 15 participants from the National Electoral Commission, political parties, NGOs, Southern Sudan Law Society and bar associations on the enacted electoral laws and their implications for the jurisdictions, including freedom of movement, speech and personal security, the new boundaries and the use of force (with respect to elections)	1	A workshop was held in Khartoum for 70 journalists, National Assembly members, other Government officials and civil society representatives on the draft press and publications bill, including freedom of expression and media coverage of elections. The National Electoral Commission was established on 17 November 2008, but it did not adopt the secondary legislation and/or regulations necessary for smooth implementation of the election law. In addition, draft legislation of crucial importance, such as the National Intelligence and Security Services Bill, had not been adopted or amended during the reporting period. Consequently, the initially planned workshops were postponed. UNMIS held 5 meetings in Khartoum with the Advisory Council for Human Rights to prepare 5 workshops on election registration, the role of the judiciary during elections, freedom of expression and association, election monitoring for political parties, law enforcement, judges and lawyers. A meeting was held with the donor working group on governance and the rule of law in Khartoum on legislative reform and constitutional deadlock with respect to free and fair elections. In Juba 2 meetings were held with the Chief Administrator and senior justices of the Southern Sudan Judiciary to monitor court procedures and administrative functions of the Judiciary at the Central Equatoria State level and the Southern Sudan Supreme Court, including discussions on the role of the courts in elections and on referendums.
Advice to the Directors-General of the Northern and Southern Sudan Prison Services on the implementation of the strategic development plans, capacity-building/training programmes in basic prison duties, prison management, the development of a database on prisoners and service conditions for corrections staff, through monthly meetings with the Prison Development Committee	Yes	Regular meetings between the General Directorate of Prisons and Rehabilitation and UNMIS were held, in addition to the Prison Development Committee meetings, facilitating advice on the implementation of strategic development plans, capacity-building programmes and prison management, including gender responsiveness. A workshop was conducted in April 2009, in collaboration with UNODC, for 40 senior prison officers of the General Directorate of Prisons and Rehabilitation of the Government of the Sudan on principles of prison management in Khartoum. In Southern Sudan, the central Prison Development Committee in Juba met on 6 occasions. The Western Bahr el Ghazal Committee met 4 times and the Upper Nile Committee 4 times. The central Committee was chaired by the Director-General, with participants from the Prison Service, Government of Southern Sudan ministries, United Nations agencies and UNMIS. Also in Southern Sudan, 15 meetings of the infrastructure committee were held with the Prisons Service, UNDP and UNODC to implement donor funding. A 3-day

		workshop was conducted in Juba in January 2009 for 4 key stakeholders in prison reform, including prison service directors from all states, with UNODC and UNDP. A draft 2009-2011 plan was developed. In Southern Sudan, a working group comprising the Priso Service and UNMIS identified and developed 30 priso service standing orders, which have been approved by the Director-General; 100 initial training copies have been printed by UNODC.
Provision of advice and monitoring of the Northern and Southern Sudan Prison Services on policing standards, capacity-building programmes on training, food sustainability and medical services; rehabilitation of prison infrastructure; and management of police emergency and security system through co-location of United Nations police with the national police staff in regional prisons	Yes	Regular meetings took place between the General Directorate of Prisons and Rehabilitation and UNMIS addition to the Prison Development Committee meetings. UNMIS provided advice on training, rehabilitation, food sustainability, medical services and management of emergency and security systems. Five training workshops have been conducted; proposals for quick-impact projects on rehabilitation have been prepared; a rehabilitation project at Omdurman female prison is near completion; work has commenced on upgrading the sewage system at Al Rosairis prison in Blue Nile State. In Southern Sudan, government-provided corrections advisers have been rotated and deployment to the states has continued. Of the 40 seconded advisers, 30 are to be deployed to Southern Sudan. Of those, 6 are specialist positions based in Juba, and the remaining 24 will be deployed t all states to provide daily mentoring in prison operations, management and administration, as well as providing advice on prison reform issues.
Conduct of two training courses in Southern Sudan, each for approximately 500 ex-combatants, in the treatment of prisoners in accordance with international and human rights standards	Yes	In Southern Sudan, UNMIS contributed to the conduct of 6 training courses for 1,134 ex-combatants.
Conduct of three training-of-trainers workshops, each for approximately 30 corrections officers on the development of a training programme for corrections staff	Yes	In Southern Sudan, 5 training-of-trainer courses were conducted in Juba, Torit, Bor, Bentiu and Aweil for 64 prison staff, conducted by UNMIS. A life skills training-of-trainer course was conducted in Juba for 10 female prison staff by UNMIS, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Fun for Women and UNODC.
Conduct of five training courses, each for approximately 35 corrections staff, on the administration of vulnerable prisoners, such as juveniles, psychiatric cases and women, consistent with international and human rights standards	5	UNMIS conducted 5 training workshops for 147 participants, 4 in Khartoum, El Obeid and Port Sudan on the treatment of vulnerable prisoners and gender and human rights issues in prisons and 1 on prison management in Khartoum. In Southern Sudan, 5 courses on records management of vulnerable

		prisoners and HIV/AIDS were conducted for 99 officers in Juba, Yei, Bentiu and Wau. External training in juvenile justice was conducted for 1 prison staff participant in Amman and on HIV/AIDS for 2 in Cairo.
Conduct of 8 training workshops on gender mainstreaming, including gender-sensitive police and correctional services, each with 30 participants from rule of law institutions, such as police and corrections institutions in Juba, Wau, Rumbek, Malakal, Kadugli, Abyei, Ed Damazin and Khartoum	Yes	UNMIS conducted 3 workshops on gender mainstreaming in Khartoum, Port Sudan and El Obeid, each for 25 middle-level prison officers. In Southern Sudan, 7 courses were conducted in human rights, management, planning, mentoring and leadership for 196 managers in Juba, Aweil and Rumbek. Gender-mainstreaming workshops were conducted in Juba, Wau, Rumbek, Kadugli, Ed Damazin and Khartoum. No workshops were conducted in Abyei or Malakal, as UNMIS did not have the required personnel.

Expected accomplishment 3.3: progress towards national reconciliation throughout the Sudan.

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.3.1 Presentation of the National Reconciliation Plan by the Government of National Unity to the nation (Machacos Protocol)	The Government of National Unity did not present a national reconciliation plan, despite UNMIS facilitation efforts. Discussions are ongoing with the parties on the possibility of a reconciliation plan before the referendum.
3.3.2 Peace and Reconciliation Commissions and Traditional Leaders' mediation networks established and functioning at the local and state levels	Achieved. UNMIS worked closely with the Southern Sudan Peace Commission in all 10 states in the South. Conflict management mechanisms were established and functional in all 6 sectors. The regional conflict management group in Juba, the conflict management cell at the sector level and sub-cells at the state level met bimonthly or as necessary to analyse conflict issues as they arose. In sector II, UNMIS worked with the Southern Sudan Peace Commission and local peace committees in all 4 states on peacebuilding and conflict resolution. In Southern Kordofan State, the Civil Affairs Division supported the newly established State Council for Peace and Reconciliation and led the Peacebuilding Committee's monthly meetings. Traditional leaders and civil society organizations in the South, as well as the native administrations in three areas, were successfully engaged in the mediation of local conflicts. In Abyei, the Civil Affairs Division facilitated two intertribal meetings between the Dinka and the Misseriya.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Promotion of peace, conflict resolution and reconciliation through the mapping of capacity of civil society organizations in the 10 states in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas to contribute to sustainable peace and reconciliation activities; coordination of meetings with civil society organizations on conflict-response interventions; and advice on the development of long-term reconciliation processes with key conflict groups	Yes	UNMIS continued to map the capacity of civil society organizations in the 4 states of sector II, but the process was not completed. UNMIS supported 3 peace conferences in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (November 2008), Lakes (January 2009) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (February 2009) States. UNMIS monitored dry season conflicts in the South and helped to provide early warning analysis during the reporting period. The Mission regularly followed up with state authorities, met with reconciliation committees in Warrab State and supported the active engagement of civil society organizations as partners in reconciliation in Southern Kordofan State. In Blue Nile State, UNMIS met with tribal chiefs, contributing to strengthening local conflict management mechanisms and helping to resolve conflict within the native administration, especially in Kurmuk. In Juba UNMIS worked closely with the Southern Sudan Peace Commission, UNDP and the NGO Pact to convene a series of peace conferences in 2009, culminating in an all-state peace conference by the end of 2009.
Advice to and monitoring of national, Southern and state land commissions to address land use and land tenure issues in the context of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, through the identification of land-related conflicts and the promotion of appropriate actions by the land commissions in each of the 10 states in Southern Sudan	Yes	The Land Bill was passed by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly on 26 January 2009 and has been signed into law. On 20 April 2009, the National Assembly adopted the Land Commission Bill. State land commissions have not yet been established in all the sectors, but they were expected to be established and functioning in the 4 states of sector II by the end of 2009. In Blue Nile State, the Land Commission had not been established, and land-related issues went through the Governor's Adviser for Lands.
Weekly press briefings, monthly journalist round-table discussions and 16 presentations to the public in Southern Sudan on the elections and other Comprehensive Peace Agreement-related issues; distribution of 20,000 Comprehensive Peace Agreement summary booklets and 10,000 copies of the Agreement to promote understanding of the Agreement and the role of UNMIS in the Sudan	Yes	UNMIS conducted 7 visits to local newspapers in Khartoum to brief them on the role of UNMIS and the Communications and Public Information Office; 1 social event was organized for editors-in-chief and senior editors of local papers with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; 26 town hall meetings/workshops were held on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Southern Sudan for civil society groups, students, community and traditional leaders and political parties; 5,578 Comprehensive Peace Agreement summary booklets and 4,858 copies of the Agreement were distributed.

Development of conflict maps, in collaboration with UNDP and the local government, for 10 states in Southern Sudan and in the Three Areas, for use by state governments as part of their conflict-management and resource-planning activities	Yes	Conflict maps and profiles were developed in coordination with the UNDP threat and risk-mapping assessments for the states in all 6 sectors.
Reassessment of priority Comprehensive Peace Agreement implementation concerns for vulnerable groups through the conduct of 6 workshops with 30 members of internally displaced persons, returnees and women's groups and 8 meetings with civil society and the international community	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with communities of internally displaced persons in Khartoum with 25 participants, with civil society organizations operating at the camps and with the international community on issues relating to internally displaced persons.

Expected accomplishment 3.4: establishment of a framework for governance on the promotion and protection of human rights in the Sudan

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.4.1 Ratification by the Government of National Unity of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	The Government of National Unity has signed both the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture but has not ratified either of them.
3.4.2 Enactment of reform laws in compliance with international human rights instruments by the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 5; 2008/09: 12)	Consultations were held with members of the Advisory Council for Human Rights and the National Assembly on the reform of existing laws; several laws were amended and later passed. Position papers were provided by UNMIS on: the Criminal Procedures Act 2009, the Civil Procedures Act 2009, the National Human Rights Commission Act 2009, the Press and Publications Act and the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission Act.
3.4.3 Establishment of 10 state offices of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission and one office of the National Human Rights Commission, operating in accordance with the Paris principles	On 16 February 2009, the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly passed enabling legislation for the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission, establishing an autonomous human rights commission; the Commission has initiated expansion of coverage to all 10 states in Southern Sudan, which UNMIS is supporting through technical and logistical assistance. Owing to financial constraints of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission, only one office, the headquarters in Juba, was operational during the reporting period. On 21 April 2009, the National Assembly approved a National Human Rights Commission Bill; the Government of National Unity has yet to appoint commissioners.

3.4.4 Increase in the total number of reported cases of human rights violations resolved in accordance with international and national human rights standards (2006/07: 52; 2007/08: 60; 2008/09: 75)	Approximately 75 cases of human rights violations were resolved with the intervention of UNMIS in the reporting period; interventions included securing the release of individuals arbitrarily arrested, namely, vulnerable detainees such as women and children; UNMIS also secured the provision of legal aid and judicial oversight for several individual cases in the reporting period.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Conduct of 3 workshops, each with 60 participants from the National Assembly and human rights organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations, to increase understanding of the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and its legislative implications	11	UNMIS conducted 11 workshops for 357 participants from the Women's Human Rights Centre, NGOs and civil society organizations to enhance understanding of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its legislative implications.
Conduct of 4 workshops, each with 50 members from the Government of National Unity, the National and State Assemblies and civil society organizations, including community-based groups, women's groups and national NGOs, on state party reporting obligations under the international human rights treaties	3	UNMIS conducted 3 workshops for 120 participants from the foreign affairs, interior, justice, welfare, health and social insurance ministries, the Sudan Bar Association and Khartoum-based NGOs on international treaty reporting obligations, human rights instruments, monitoring and reporting and Sudan's international obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
Co-chairing of the monthly meetings of the subcommittee of the Joint Implementation Mechanism for bringing human rights issues of concern to the attention of the Government of National Unity	2	UNMIS co-chaired two Human Rights Forum meetings with the Government of National Unity. The meetings were co-chaired, as planned, but the terms of reference approved by UNMIS and the Advisory Council for Human Rights called for the Forum to meet once every two months.
Conduct of 2 workshops, each with 60 participants from the National Assembly, 10 Ministries, the Advisory Council for Human Rights, civil society organizations and legal professional associations, to assist the Ministries of Justice for the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan in the harmonization of national legislation, including revisions of the National Security Act, the Police Force Bill and the Code of Criminal Procedure in accordance with international human rights standards	5	The following workshops were organized: • In October 2008 in Khartoum, consultations were held with the Advisory Council for Human Rights to support the effort to amend provisions of the Criminal Act 1991 in relation to sexual and gender-based crimes; the Act was amended in June 2009. • In January 2009 in Khartoum, a round-table discussion was held with the Advisory Council for Human Rights on legal reform of the Criminal Act of 1991 with 40 participants, including Government officials, academics, lawyers and members of civil society.

- In April 2009 in Khartoum, a workshop was held to discuss the Press and Publications Act, in collaboration with the Advisory Council for Human Rights, with 80 participants, including parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and NGOs.
- In May 2009 in Khartoum, a workshop was held to address provisions of the new Child Act of 2009, in collaboration with the Advisory Council for Human Rights; participants included parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and NGOs.
- In May 2009 in Kadugli, a workshop was held for junior-level Southern Kordofan police officers to increase awareness of and respect for civil and political rights and to strengthen the administration of justice.

Conduct of 8 workshops, each with 30 police officers and prison officials from the Sudan National Police, Southern Sudan Police Service and members of the armed forces to increase awareness of human rights, including civil and political rights and the rights of detainees	6	The following workshops were organized: • In October 2008 in Khartoum, a workshop was held with the Deputy Commissioner of the Sudanese Police Force to discuss the final draft of the human rights training manual for the Sudanese police force. • In October 2008 in Rumbek, 2 training sessions were held for Rumbek police covering the rule of law and rights of detainees with 28 participants (8 female) and 20 participants (10 female), respectively. • In January 2009 in Khartoum, a workshop was held on the final draft of the training manual for national police, with 100 high-ranking police in attendance. • In May 2009, a workshop was held in Kadugli on human rights and gender issues, with a focus on female genital mutilation, for 30 female junior police officers. • In September 2008, a workshop was held on human rights for law enforcement agents for Joint Integrated Units. • In October 2008, UNMIS conducted 2 training sessions on human rights for law enforcement agents for the SAF/Joint Integrated Units and the SPLA/Judicial Information System for 30 participants each.

Establishment of 5 human rights platforms/forums comprising judges, prosecutors, lawyers, prison authorities, legal aid organizations and community leaders in Southern Sudan and in the Three Areas, to raise and address human rights concerns	Yes	The following platforms/forums were established: • A human rights forum based in Khartoum was co-chaired by UNMIS and the Advisory Council for Human Rights, composed of representatives from the Government of National Unity, UNMIS, United Nations agencies, donors and civil society actors. The purpose of the forum was to exchange information on the human rights situation in the Sudan, inform the Government of National Unity about human rights concerns and discuss projects that support the Government of National Unity in improving human rights. The forum met twice in the reporting period, in February and April 2009. • In Western Bahr el Ghazal State, two rule of law forums run by UNDP were held in November 2008. Participants included representatives of the judiciary, state government officials, United Nations agencies, NGOs and civil society groups. • In Lakes State, two rule of law forums run by UNDP were held in October and November 2008. Participants included representatives of the Government of Southern Sudan judiciary, the Southern Sudan Police Service, prison officials, traditional leaders, legislative assembly representatives, United Nations agencies, NGOs and civil society groups.
Conduct of 8 workshops on international human rights standards, including specific rights for the electoral processes, for 320 members of civil society organizations, including NGOs dedicated to the promotion of human rights and the protection of detainees	3	The following workshops were organized: • In August 2008 in Juba, a community discussion was held for civil society members addressing challenges of participation in the forthcoming elections. • In October 2008 in Kadugli, a workshop was held on human rights and political parties for 40 SPLM political leaders from Southern Kordofan State. • In April 2009 in Khartoum, a workshop was held on human rights and electoral processes under the Election Act 2008 for 40 schoolteachers.

Conduct of 3 training courses for 30 members of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission on reporting obligations under the international human rights treaties	2	The following workshops were organized: • In July 2008 in Juba, a workshop was held on international treaty reporting obligations for members of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission; all three branches of the Government of Southern Sudan were invited. • In November 2008, training was provided in Entebbe, Uganda, for 35 Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission members and staff on the United Nations human rights protection system, monitoring, and reporting obligations and the role of national human rights institutions.
Provision of weekly reports on the human rights situation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Yes	In November 2008, OHCHR released the tenth periodic report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan: arbitrary arrest and detention committed by national security, military and police. The report, covering Northern and Southern Sudan, was drafted by UNMIS. Weekly and monthly reports were prepared in Khartoum by the UNMIS Human Rights Reporting and Analysis Unit on monitoring and capacity-building. Twelve monthly bulletins raising human rights incidents of concern, including legal analysis and recommendations to authorities, were submitted to officials of the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and OHCHR.

Expected accomplishment 3.5: restructuring of the Government of Southern Sudan nascent police force derived from SPLA and the existing police force of the Government of National Unity into police services operating to internationally acceptable standards consistent with democratic policing

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.5.1 The Southern Sudan Police Service organizational structure, command and control, delegation of authority and provision of specialized units within the police is consolidated and in conformity with internationally accepted standards	The delay in the approval of the Police Act hampered the achievement of the indicators relating to the organizational structure, command and control and delegation of authority. A draft of a new functional description of the organization of the Southern Sudan Police Service was prepared by United Nations police and submitted to the Southern Sudan Police Service authority for consideration and approval.
3.5.2 Adoption of the Police Act by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly	A draft Southern Sudan Police Service Police Act was reviewed by United Nations police, UNDP and Southern Sudan Police Service experts and submitted in December 2008 for approval by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly. Approval of the Police Act is awaiting political decisions of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly; reasons for the delay have not been communicated to UNMIS.

3.5.3 Increase in the number of model police training centres (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 3; 2008/09: 6) and model police stations (2006/07: 1; 2007/08: 5; 2008/09: 7)	The construction of 2 police headquarters (Bor and Torit) and 1 police training school (Bor) has been completed. The construction of Kwajok police headquarters and police training school are ongoing owing to administrative delays.
3.5.4 Transfer of national security responsibilities and policing matters, including community policing, from SPLA to the Southern Sudan Police Service	Major policing activities in Southern Sudan, including community policing, were conducted by the Southern Sudan Police Service, however in some areas SPLA was still undertaking police roles. An independent and professional police organization provides advice to and advocates for the autonomy of the Southern Sudan Police Service to ensure control and responsibility. The undertaking of police functions by SPLA in some areas of Southern Sudan and the continuing recruitment of former SPLA soldiers into the Southern Sudan Police Service is based on political decisions by the Government of Southern Sudan.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Government of Southern Sudan and the Government of National Unity on the restructuring and operation of the police services, including training programmes, administrative and standard operating procedures, asset management and lines of communication in accordance with internationally acceptable standards of policing through co-location of United Nations police with senior officers and national officers at state command and local police stations	Yes	United Nations police were co-located daily at the strategic, tactical and operational levels to advise local police at Southern Sudan Police Service headquarters in Juba at state headquarters and at the county level in police stations on the restructuring and operation of police services in accordance with internationally acceptable standards of policing. United Nations police are cooperating and coordinating their activities with the Southern Sudan Police Service.
36,500 joint patrol person-days with the Southern Sudan police officers to monitor local police operations, in accordance with internationally accepted standards, and provide on-the-job training/mentoring on the conduct of police patrols (2 United Nations police/patrols, 2 patrols/day/team site; 25 team sites for 365 days)	32,120	Daily joint patrols were conducted with Southern Sudan Police Service officers at 22 team sites in Southern Sudan to monitor local police operations in accordance with internationally accepted policing standards and to provide on-the-job training on all police-related duties. The United Nations police force was cooperating and coordinating its activities with the Southern Sudan Police Service, including 2 United Nations police patrols, 2 patrols per day per team site at 22 team sites for 365 days.

Advice to the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan on the establishment of women and child desks within the police services through the conduct of training courses for national police on gender and policing issues, including gender-sensitive interrogation techniques and gender-based violence reporting	Yes	Six gender desks were established in Juba (3), Yei (1), Wau (1) and Yambio (1), staffed by local police trained by United Nations police on gender, child protection and human rights issues. Gender, child and vulnerable persons protection officers were appointed by United Nations police in all sectors and at all team sites to conduct training and awareness on gender and child protection issues. UNMIS conducted 36 courses for 965 Government of Southern Sudan and Government of Sudan police officers, including 281 female officers.
Training of 8,000 police officers from the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan through the conduct of 112 courses/workshops, including: 5 senior management courses on command and control for 400 officers; 7 courses on training methodology for 350 police trainers; 30 criminal investigation courses for 1,500 officers; 20 gender and child protection courses for 600 officers; 20 community policing courses for 300 officers; 5 crowd control and VIP protection courses for 350 officers; 7 basic policing courses for 2,000 new recruits; 10 workshops on democratic policing, human rights and the rule of law for 500 senior managers; and 8 refresher courses for 2,000 junior police officers	12,668	Police officers from the Government of Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan were trained in the 10 states of Southern Sudan (6,344), Abyei (1,513) and Khartoum, Kadugli, Ed Damazin, Sennar and Kassala (4,811).
Daily advice on police operations including traffic matters, criminal investigations, report-writing, arrest and search, and gender and child issues through co-location of United Nations police with the Southern Sudan Police Service and the Government of Sudan police at 25 team sites, state headquarters and national headquarters	Yes	Advice on police operations was provided on a daily basis through the co-location of United Nations police with local police officers at Southern Sudan Police Service headquarters in Juba, at state headquarters and at 33 co-location sites in the 22 team sites of Southern Sudan.
Advice, through monthly meetings with the Sudan National Police and the Southern Sudan Police Service, on the preparation and implementation of the security plan for the elections and the referendum	No	Monthly meetings were not conducted but consultations and coordination were carried out with the Election Assistance Division, the Government of Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan police on all matters related to election security training and planning. Arrangements were in place to hold more regular meetings. The conduct of monthly meetings was interrupted by changes in election dates and delays in the passage of electoral laws and the formation of the National Electoral Commission.

Technical advice and support to the Southern Sudan Police Service on the development of registration, vetting, selection and certification policies of local police recruits; the implementation of model field training programmes in 10 locations in Southern Sudan, including advice on human rights training, child and gender issues related to policing; and the implementation of the community policing model, including the establishment of 10 police community relations committees in 10 states in Southern Sudan	Yes	Technical advice and support were provided on the development of a registration database for the Southern Sudan Police Service, and training was provided to Southern Sudan Police Service officers co-locating with United Nations police in Juba. The vetting, selection and certification of police recruits was hampered by a lack of clear policies on recruitment. 31 police community relations committees were established and functional in the 10 states of Southern Sudan.
Assistance to the Southern Sudan Police Service, in collaboration with UNDP and other external donors, in the mobilization of resources, including the use of quick-impact projects, to address priority needs, such as rehabilitation or construction of basic infrastructure, acquisition of adequate and appropriate equipment and development and implementation of long-term capacity-building programmes	Yes	Assistance was provided in collaboration with UNDP in mobilizing resources for local police development, which resulted in approval for setting up 4 mobile training units in Southern Sudan, the completion of the Malakai Gender Office in Juba, the setting up of communications in all 10 states of Southern Sudan and the provision of $2 million by a donor Government for the support of asset management, registration and community policing and the setting up of police stations. Eight quick-impact projects were completed during the reporting period, four were ongoing, seven were awaiting budget approval and one had been suspended.

Component 4: humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration

48. The 2008/09 period saw the provision of humanitarian assistance to most of the 291,000 internally displaced persons tracked in transit as well as to 9,578 organized internally displaced persons and 33,398 refugees who had returned to their areas of origin. As a result of the humanitarian assistance provided during 2008/09, more than 686,000 households received food assistance, at least 1.6 million square metres of land was cleared of landmines and explosive remnants of war and at least 2.8 million people were provided with safe drinking water. The expulsion of NGOs in March 2009 created significant gaps in peacebuilding, recovery, conflict prevention and the delivery of basic services in the Three Areas. However, following the joint Government/Three Areas/United Nations assessment mission, the Government extended some of its basic service programmes, and new international NGOs started operations under established Government/NGO mechanisms. Humanitarian activities increased in the South during the 2008/09 period to address the needs of communities affected by increased violence resulting from inter-tribal conflict and LRA attacks, an extended food gap and the severe effects of the budget crisis. In response, considerable efforts were undertaken to develop and fund a strategy for stabilization in Southern Sudan in order to assist local authorities in mobilizing various government sectors to address situations of

instability, plan and prioritize stabilization activities that will enable the United Nations and its partners to focus and target effectively humanitarian and recovery programmes and mobilize the resources necessary to ensure an integrated approach to stabilizing the situation. To address the severe effects of the fiscal crisis in the South, the Government and the international community jointly signed a compact designed to enhance fiscal responsibility, strengthen public finance management systems and accelerate private sector-led and inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction.

49. Significant progress was made in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme during the performance period through the demobilization of 6,566 ex-combatants and members of special needs groups by the end of June 2009. The Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan agreed on 10 February 2009 as the starting date for the implementation of the first phase of the Sudan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. In line with the Three Areas first approach, the disarmament and demobilization operation was launched in Ed Damazin (Blue Nile State), followed by the establishment of further disarmament and demobilization sites in Southern Kordofan State and in Juba (Central Equatoria State). However, the programme could not achieve the target of planned caseload during the year because of the late start of disarmament and demobilization operations. This was due to a delay in discussions on operational and programmatic modalities with the Northern and Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions as well as a lack of sufficient donor funds for the reintegration phase. Given the significant challenges associated with implementing the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the Sudan, all parties agreed to take a phased approach and to focus initially on supporting the programme in the transitional areas and for special needs groups in Southern Sudan.

50. With regard to the protection of civilians, systematic reporting by the authorities on incidents and attacks, including incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, was not in place. As described under component 2, the deteriorating security situation had a profound impact on the issue of protection of civilians. UNMIS staff were redeployed to locations in Jonglei State (Akobo and Pibor) to investigate alleged atrocities committed against civilians, the majority of whom were women and children. In Abyei, a security and protection migration strategy was implemented to prevent security incidents during the traditional Misseriya migration season. Those measures were successful, and no major incidents were recorded.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Sustainable return, reintegration and resettlement, or local integration of displaced populations in the Sudan

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1.1 Increase in the organized returns of refugees and internally displaced persons who are provided with humanitarian assistance (2006/07: 130,294; 2007/08: 250,000; 2008/09: 300,000)	The total number of organized returns reached 261,117 during the period.

4.1.2 The Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan approve the joint United Nations/ Government plan on organized and spontaneous returns in the Sudan for 2009, including priorities, targets and management of the impact of returns on receiving communities	Although organized South-South movements were agreed between all the partners, North-South movements originally agreed under the joint plan in October 2008 were subsequently discontinued when donor support was reoriented towards early reintegration activities. Instead, convoys organized by state governments and political entities returned approximately 8,900 internally displaced persons in North-South movements.
4.1.3 Agreement by all 9 state Coordination Committees for Returns on the priority projects for reintegration	Achieved. Return, recovery and reintegration field teams in all 10 Southern states, as well as Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile in the Three Areas, have collaborated closely with state governments to identify and coordinate reintegration priorities.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Support to key Government counterparts, including the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, state authorities and line ministries in identifying priorities for return and sustainable reintegration, through monthly participation in joint United Nations/ Government of National Unity and Government of Southern Sudan planning groups for return and reintegration, including assistance in the development and implementation of return plans; coordination of the return process from registration through transport to sites of return; management of departure centres; and coordination of the provision of individual/family-based reintegration assistance	Yes	Meetings of return and reintegration working groups were held on a monthly basis in each of 13 field locations across all 10 Southern states and the Three Areas in order to adjust return and reintegration programming to address changing needs and circumstances. National counterparts gradually and increasingly assumed the chair of these forums in a concerted effort by the Return, Recovery and Reintegration Section to encourage ownership, build capacity and promote sustainability of the return and reintegration process.
Conduct of 12 workshops, each with 20 representatives from the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission/ Humanitarian Aid Commission, state authorities, local administrators, line ministries for return and reintegration, county reception committees and police, on the management of return and reintegration activities, including the collection, analysis and management of information concerning internally displaced persons	2	Capacity-building workshops have been organized for 7 of the 13 return, recovery and reintegration field locations to benefit national counterparts, although only 2 were concluded during the reporting period. The prevailing weather conditions in the country did not allow the remaining workshops to be conducted during the period.

Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects in support of early reintegration, including rehabilitation of community schools, training facilities, and access roads	2	Two quick-impact projects were developed during the reporting period. UNMIS was reviving the quick-impact project programme management, including the introduction of new procedures and reporting lines.
Identification of key indicators for reintegration in 10 states and in the Three Areas, as well as data-gathering and analysis to facilitate sustainable reintegration programmes and projects by United Nations agencies, NGOs, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan	Yes	Return, recovery and reintegration field teams across the Southern states and the Three Areas developed reintegration strategies based on identified key indicators for monitoring and evaluation with their sectoral partners. The practical implementation of reintegration strategies did not take place, as funds were not always available to implement reintegration activities.
Weekly coordination meetings in Khartoum and the 6 regional and field offices on demining activities, capacity-building programmes for the Southern Sudan Demining Commission and the National Mine Action Centre (Northern Sudan), mine-risk education for communities at risk particularly in the transitional areas and Southern Sudan, including internally displaced persons and refugees returning to those areas, and landmine impact surveys with UNDP, UNICEF, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP) and NGOs, to ensure coherence of mine-action activities in support of Comprehensive Peace Agreement implementation	Yes	Meetings were held at all mine action levels with Southern and Northern mine action centre authorities. Capacity-development programmes included 4 training courses covering project management, middle management, quality management and a victim assistance medical support course. The programmes were attended by 14 staff of both the Southern Sudan Demining Commission and the National Mine Action Centre (Northern Sudan). Six mine risk education coordination meetings were organized for the Southern/Northern Sudan working group. The landmine impact survey project was completed in the Sudan covering all states except those in the Darfur region. The meetings facilitate the accomplishment of planned objectives, which support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
Weekly liaison with the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan authorities to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and access by the United Nations, international and national NGOs in Darfur and, if required, in Southern Sudan; weekly meetings with the Government of National Unity and Government of Southern Sudan Ministries of International Cooperation and of Humanitarian Affairs to advocate for the respect of humanitarian principles, including through advice on strategies, humanitarian assistance targets, and the implementation and/or revision of humanitarian policies	Yes	Monthly inter-agency meetings were conducted with the United Nations country team/UNAMID/UNMIS at the ministerial level. Weekly meetings were held with the Government of Southern Sudan at the ministerial level and with the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission at both the ministerial and technical levels on the humanitarian situation. The United Nations was engaged in 24 humanitarian emergencies during the reporting period and provided medical and sanitary services, water, food and non-food items to the affected population. Some 22,527 non-food items were distributed in Southern Sudan

Monitoring and implementation of a United Nations humanitarian country team/NGO common humanitarian action plan for returns, recovery and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes, within a protected environment	Yes	A midterm review of the progress achieved in the 2009 United Nations and partners workplan for the Sudan was finalized in June 2009. By that time, the overall contribution amounted to $1.2 billion, which constituted 56 per cent of the initial requirements. Contributions of $10.9 million specific to cross-sector support for return and reintegration covered 20 per cent of the initially identified requirements. With respect to the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees, the midterm review revealed that organized return numbers for both refugees (33,398) and internally displaced persons (9,578) had declined during the reporting period, reflecting a decrease in both demand and opportunity, as donor support for such movements shifted instead towards an emphasis on early reintegration activities. Nonetheless, by the end of the period, monitoring by UNMIS and partners indicated that well over 2 million internally displaced persons and refugees had returned home, mostly in spontaneous movements. A total of 1.4 million beneficiaries received food packages for reintegration and recovery in return areas and elsewhere in the Southern states.
Coordination and mobilization of up to $1.5 billion in extrabudgetary resources for relief activities through the provision of information to donors on humanitarian priorities and needs, the inclusion of donors in coordination meetings and the tracking of donor contributions to humanitarian assistance to facilitate monitoring by national and international stakeholders	Yes	In relation to the 2009 United Nations and partners workplan for the Sudan, a total amount of $2.1 billion was contributed by donor countries; $1.2 billion had been contributed by June 2009. Donor coordination meetings on humanitarian, recovery and development issues were held monthly for Northern-Southern Sudan operations, and biweekly meetings were conducted with donors and NGOs on the humanitarian situation in Darfur, with a focus on the overall humanitarian coordination of intervention and access. In Southern Sudan, donor meetings provided for comprehensive humanitarian, recovery and development updates (including on funding issues), in addition to information on relevant topics and needs of the month, such as returns, roads and demining. Humanitarian funding was monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation and Resource Track Units.

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of members of armed forces and groups in the Sudan, including meeting the specific needs of women and children associated with such groups, as well as weapons control and destruction

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.2.1 Increase in the total number of ex-combatants, including adults, children and members of special groups, disarmed and demobilized (2006/07: 1,317; 2007/08: 45,000; 2008/09: 50,000)	The first phase of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme began on 10 February 2009 after three years of preparations and negotiations on the parameters. A total of 6,566 ex-combatants, including adults, children and members of special groups, were demobilized by the end of June 2009. This figure constitutes 13 per cent of 50,000 participants initially envisaged for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration during the year. For mainly political and security reasons, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme could not be started in November 2008 as originally envisaged.
4.2.2 Increase in the total number of ex-combatants receiving reinsertion support (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 45,000; 2008/09: 50,000)	A total of 6,566 ex-combatants received reinsertion packages, which represents 13 per cent of the registered caseload envisaged for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the Sudan in the first phase.
4.2.3 Increase in the number of ex-combatants participating in reintegration programmes (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 12,000; 2008/09: 50,000)	Out of 6,566 ex-combatants demobilized in Ed Damazin, Kadugli and Juba, information on available economic packages was provided to 3,800 ex-combatants.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Assistance to the Government of National Unity and Government of Southern Sudan on the development of policies, programmes, and training on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, including advice on international standards and development of a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy, a national reintegration strategy and operational plans for disarmament and demobilization	Yes	The joint operational framework has been endorsed by the Northern and Southern Sudan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration Commissions. Operational modalities for the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in all Comprehensive Peace Agreement areas (including the Three Areas) have been drafted by the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit and submitted to Northern and Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions for endorsement. The national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy was endorsed by the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council; the reintegration strategy was endorsed by the Northern and Southern Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions; and the operational plan for disarmament and demobilization was endorsed by the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. One training workshop on integrated disarmament, demobilization and

		reintegration standards was conducted for staff of the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Gender demobilization guidelines and operational requirements were drafted and signed by the two Commissions.
Assistance and financial support to national authorities in the disarmament and demobilization of 50,000 ex-combatants, including the provision of services such as registration and implementation of an information management system for personnel data on ex-combatants; medical screening, sensitization and orientation of ex-combatants; and the promotion of public information campaigns on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	Yes	Pre-registration was completed for 46,000 candidates (North and South) for the first year of the Sudan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. In the South, a strategy for public information was finalized but is still to be agreed upon with the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for implementation. UNMIS Radio (Miraya FM) aired weekly talk shows on the subject. In the North, the Commission's public information strategy for the Three Areas, starting with Blue Nile State, was finalized and agreed upon. Posters, brochures and fliers were designed, and drafts of radio and television public service announcements were proposed to the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Ongoing demobilization in the North and South includes activities such as registration, individual medical screening and data capturing and management.
Provide guidance, logistical and financial support to the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commissions, in cooperation with UNICEF, in the identification, verification, release, family-tracing and reunification of any additional children associated with the SAF/SPLA and other armed groups, including support to establishment of policies and programmes aimed at preventing the re-recruitment of children	Yes	More than 600 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups across the Sudan were supported with reintegration services. Technical advice and institutional capacity-building support were provided to 219 community child protection networks and child welfare committees that exist in 9 states under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement areas.
Assistance and financial support to all 13 state offices of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commissions in the distribution of reinsertion kits and transitional safety allowances; conduct of reinsertion programmes, such as vocational training, education and literacy courses; and employment referral for up to 50,000 ex-combatants	Yes	The Integrated United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit supported the establishment by the Commission of 10 state disarmament, demobilization and reintegration offices in Southern Sudan. With the support of UNMIS, the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission state office in Torit was inaugurated in February 2009; work in Bor and Aweil was in progress.

Guidance as well as logistical and financial assistance to the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commissions for the identification of implementing partners to promote and develop programmes in support of the reintegration of 50,000 ex-combatants; and the promotion and provision of tailored and equitable support to the members of special needs groups, including women, the disabled and elderly	Yes	In order to support the development of the Commissions' capacity to implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the Integrated United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit seconded 9 UNDP staff members to the Commissions in the fields of planning, monitoring and evaluation, public information, and information system management. Training needs assessments were finalized in the South and were under way in the North. The Integrated United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit engaged in discussions with women associated with armed forces and groups in Southern Kordofan. The Unit further assisted the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commissions to develop tailored packages for disabled participants in close coordination with the health ministry and other service providers. Letters of agreement are being finalized for the provision of reintegration support to 5,560 ex-combatants in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States. A national reintegration policy was adopted by the Government of the Sudan during the year.
Conduct of 13 workshops on capacity-building for 315 members of selected women's organizations to train them as "implementing partners" for the reintegration of female disarmament, demobilization and reintegration beneficiaries in areas such as vocational training and literacy	No	Owing to a delay in the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the poor quality of gender-disaggregated data collected during pre-registration, the workshops could not be held. In the meantime, the Integrated United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit, together with the national Commissions, shifted the gender focus to assessing the needs and capacities of the female caseload, in particular women associated with armed forces and groups. Two pilot focus groups with female candidates were conducted in Ed Damazin and Kadugli in June 2009 to ascertain women's needs during reintegration.
Organization of weekly meetings in Southern and Northern Sudan with bilateral and multilateral donors to review the progress of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and mobilize international support for reintegration activities	Yes	In addition to monthly disarmament, demobilization and reintegration donor meetings in Khartoum and Juba, bilateral meetings with traditional and non-traditional donors were held on a weekly basis. The second donor round-table conference on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was held on 16 February 2009, leading to pledges of $88.3 million. On 30 June 2009, the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Oversight Committee agreed in principle to allocate $40 million to UNDP for reintegration.

Conduct HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness campaigns in 11 states receiving ex-combatants; conduct training for 75 change agents from SPLA and local NGOs and conduct of refresher training for 30 SPLA peer educators on HIV/AIDS-related matters	Yes	Training of 86 change agents was carried out in both English and Arabic. A training manual was developed for HIV/AIDS peer educators. Training of 30 SPLA peer educators was carried out on HIV/AIDS-related issues in Yei, Southern Sudan, and 30 candidates for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration were trained as peer educators in Blue Nile State (15 SPLA and 15 SAF). Mandatory HIV/AIDS awareness briefings were conducted for all demobilized disarmament, demobilization and reintegration candidates (6,566 ex-combatants). A voluntary HIV counselling and testing centre was launched at the demobilization site in Kadugli for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration candidates. An HIV/AIDS film was produced on DVD and screened at a demobilization site in Juba, Southern Sudan.

Expected accomplishment 4.3: Equitable community-based recovery and rehabilitation throughout the Sudan

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.3.1 Multi-Donor Trust Fund (national and Southern Sudan) portfolio reflects a global spending balance of two thirds Government resources and one third donor resources, as agreed in the context of the joint assessment mission (2006/07: 60 per cent Government, 40 per cent Multi-Donor Trust Fund; 2007/08: 66 per cent Government, 33 per cent Multi-Donor Trust Fund; 2008/09: 66 per cent Government, 33 per cent Multi-Donor Trust Fund)	The spending balance of two thirds Government resources and one third donor resources was not fully achieved in line with the provisions of the joint assessment mission. Donors committed (in administrative agreements with the World Bank) $839.4 million to both Multi-Donor Trust Funds, of which $246.0 million was allocated to the national trust fund and $593.4 million to the Southern trust fund. Of those amounts, $784.8 million was received in total: $260.9 million for the national trust fund and $523.9 million for the Southern trust fund: • National Multi-Donor Trust Fund: 12 projects were approved and the respective government agreements signed, for a total amount of $577.4 million, comprising $221.7 million from the grant (85 per cent of funds made available by donors) and $355.7 million from the Government of National Unity. The grant/Government of National Unity proportion is approximately 38/62 per cent. Three (out of 12) projects have been closed (on national currency, the census and the judiciary). Four additional projects were approved in May 2009.

	• Southern Multi-Donor Trust Fund: 14 projects were approved and the respective government agreements signed, for a total amount of $481.3 million, comprising $234.7 million from the grant (45 per cent of funds made available by donors) and $246.6 million from the Government of Southern Sudan. The Government did not contribute to national projects (national currency and census); the Government contribution for those came from the Government of National Unity only. The grant/Government of Southern Sudan proportion is about 49/51 per cent. Two (out of 14) projects have been closed (national currency and the census). One more project has been recently approved (gender), and several supplementing existing projects are in the pipeline.
4.3.2 Comprehensive joint assessment mission targets as outlined in volume 2 of its report are met	No review of the joint assessment mission targets was undertaken. The joint assessment mission has been defunct since the 2008 Sudan donor conference in Oslo. It was a transitional mechanism established to bridge the time until a national development plan was presented by the Government, which was done at the 2008 conference.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for recovery and development, including provision of information on recovery and rehabilitation requirements, hosting of donor conferences, inclusion of donors in coordination meetings and tracking of donor contributions for use by recovery and rehabilitation organizations and the Government of Southern Sudan	Yes	Donor coordination meetings on humanitarian, recovery and development issues continue to be held monthly for Northern-Southern Sudan operations, and biweekly meetings were conducted with donors and NGOs on the humanitarian situation in Darfur, with a focus on the overall humanitarian coordination of intervention and access. In Southern Sudan, donor meetings provided for comprehensive humanitarian, recovery and development updates (including funding issues) and resulted in the rationalization and alignment of various pooled funds and the signing of a government/donor/United Nations compact. The tracking mechanisms are: the financial tracking system of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, DevInfo of UNICEF, monitoring of the pooled funding mechanisms and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund, and individual databases of United Nations agencies under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.
Strategic guidance and policy advice to the United Nations country team, NGOs, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan on recovery, rehabilitation and development issues, through participation in Multi-Donor Trust Fund Oversight Committee	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with the United Nations country team, NGO representatives and the International Committee of the Red Cross on the coordination and implementation of humanitarian and common humanitarian action at the national, Southern Sudan and state levels (10 states in Southern Sudan, the Three Areas and 3 states in Darfur). The Multi-Donor

meetings and bilateral meetings; and coordination of the development of the United Nations and partners workplan for 2008 consistent with the joint assessment mission process		Trust Fund oversight committee in Southern Sudan recently allocated $40 million to UNDP for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities and $40 million to WFP for the improvement of roads.
Assistance to women's organizations and groups through community-based recovery and rehabilitation activities, including through assistance in writing proposals for quick-impact projects and other rehabilitation projects and identification of and facilitation of access to potential donors	Yes	Assistance to women's organizations and groups through community-based recovery and rehabilitation activities was mainstreamed into the 2009 United Nations and partners humanitarian workplan and the 2009-2012 United Nations Development Assistance Fund. No suitable quick-impact projects were identified during the reporting period.

Expected accomplishment 4.4: Sudanese civilians living free from fear of attack or abuse, with displaced persons able to return to their homes in an environment of protection and respect for human rights

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.4.1 All serious incidents of protection-related violations, such as attacks by armed groups against civilians, sexual and gender-based violence, child recruitment and abductions, as well as freedom of access to basic resources, addressed by Governmental authorities or the ceasefire structures	Government institutions and ceasefire authorities' response to the serious incidents of protection-related violations remain extremely weak and fractured. Nevertheless, Government authorities took some steps to address those issues, including a peace conference initiative between the tribal chief in Bentiu, Unity State, Southern Sudan, in May 2009, and the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee meeting, attended by the Governor of Upper Nile State, the Humanitarian Aid Commission Minister, the Vice-Presidents of Southern and Northern Sudan and UNMIS, to mitigate further escalation of the fighting in Upper Nile State, in Malakal in February 2009.
4.4.2 Establishment of joint Government/United Nations protection committees, at the local and state levels, to report and address protection gaps and issues in the Sudan (newly established 2006/07: 6; 2007/08:10; 2008/09: 13)	The formal establishment of Government/United Nations protection committees remains pending. Only one, the Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law State Coordination Committee, was established in Southern Kordofan State, co-chaired by the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs and UNMIS. However, the Government's line ministries and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission are regularly engaged in United Nations protection working groups in Southern Sudan, and their participation has been strengthened. Contributing factors are a high turnover of staff in the field and sensitivities to having joint Government/United Nations protection committees, since the Government may be related to the alleged perpetrators.

4.4.3 Identification, demobilization and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and other armed groups into civilian life; no reported instances of child recruitment into armed forces and groups	Of 1,246 reported cases of children associated with armed forces and other armed groups, only 600 children participated in a formal demobilization and reintegration process. The verification of information on children associated with armed forces and groups remains a challenge owing to the limited access to the barracks. There is lack of willingness on the part of armed groups to release the child soldiers in their barracks, and there is a lack of interlocutors on the ground. There is general concern about insufficient reintegration assistance provided to children, causing some of the reintegrated children to be returned to military barracks.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monitoring and reporting on the protection situation in the Sudan on a weekly basis, through identification of protection gaps and violations, and follow-up with national and local authorities and all relevant parties to address protection issues	Yes	UNMIS produced 48 weekly reports on protection trends and incidents, which were shared with United Nations partners, NGOs and the donor community for policy and advocacy activities, strategic planning, resource mobilization and decision-making purposes. It held 25 advocacy meetings with Government and state authorities (in Juba, Wau, Malakal, Kadugli and Khartoum) and United Nations country team (UNICEF, UNHCR and the United Nations Population Fund) to address specific issues related to children associated with armed forces and groups, including their release and reintegration, the impact of LRA attacks, harassment by uniformed personnel, the impact of tribal conflicts on civilians, land disputes, forced relocations, demolitions and relocation issues in Khartoum and Juba. Findings were incorporated in UNMIS strategies to address protection concerns linked to tribal migration in Abyei and stabilization efforts in Jonglei.
Conduct of 20 field investigations and assessments of serious abuses against civilians, including cases of sexual and gender-based violence, the abduction and/or trafficking of civilians, the association of children with armed forces and groups, and other violations of child rights	Yes	The Mission conducted 30 field investigation missions concerning serious cases of child abduction and disappearance, children associated with armed groups, sexual and gender-based violence, killings and harassment against civilians out of total 190 needs assessment and verification missions undertaken. The 190 assessments included regular monitoring activities (e.g. areas of high return) that were not necessarily in response to violations or cases. Identified needs or concerns are communicated to relevant implementing partners through protection working groups or raised with relevant government authorities.

Coordination and participation in joint state Government/United Nations Protection Committees and inter-agency protection working groups on a monthly basis, to advocate for accountability and initiate preventive and remedial action by the concerned authorities	Yes	The Protection Committee established in Southern Kordofan is co-chaired by the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs and UNMIS. 20 protection working groups were operational in identified high-risk areas Torit, Yei, Kajo Keji, Nimule, Tambura, Yambio, Kapoeta, Wau, Malakal, Maban, Bor, Kwajok, Aweil, Rumbek, Ed Damazin, Kadugli, Abyei and Khartoum, including the regional protection working groups in Juba and the National Protection Steering Committee in Khartoum. In Wau and Kwajok, as well as in Rumbek and Bentiu, the protection and child protection working groups were merged. UNMIS is chairing or co-chairing these working groups, which bring together United Nations agencies, NGOs, relevant government agencies and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Regular monthly meetings were held to share information on protection incidents and gaps, identify trends, coordinate activities, verify incidents and develop advocacy messages. UNMIS participates in 12 state child protection working groups, in Abyei, Kadugli and Ed Damazin, Juba, Torit, Yambio, Wau, Malakal, Kwajok, Rumbek, Bor and Bentiu, that meet monthly to share information and coordinate responses to identified violations.
Identification, investigation and analysis of cases of abduction and/or trafficking of civilians and contribution towards the resolution of such cases, in the best interest of the victims, through advocacy and cooperation with authorities and the network of social welfare organizations, as well as intervention with security and legal institutions, including those created by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	Yes	UNMIS documented and verified 25 cases of LRA abductions and 30 cases of escapees from LRA. Coordination with the communities, local authorities, the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, and UNICEF was undertaken to trace the whereabouts of abducted children, including family tracing and reunification. Advocacy meetings with the Governors of Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States were held to provide security for the internally displaced persons, refugees and returned civilian populations in communities that have been vulnerable to LRA attacks, including abductions of children. In Jonglei State, Southern Sudan, UNMIS, in coordination with UNICEF, has been monitoring and responding to a marked increase in child abductions in the context of tribal clashes since March 2009, including the registration of 150 abducted children, the provision of training and capacity-building to locally based organizations in the areas of family tracing and reunification and child protection, advocacy with county, state and Government of Southern Sudan authorities on the release of children and logistical support for their reunification.

In collaboration with UNICEF, conduct of 20 workshops with an average of 40 officials from the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan on the responsibility to protect children from recruitment into armed forces and other violations, such as sexual and gender-based violence and abductions	Yes	In collaboration with UNICEF and other partners, 20 child protection training sessions were carried out, benefiting 705 persons among various Government bodies (Joint Integrated Units/Joint Integrated Police Units, SPLA/SAF members, social workers, police, judges, journalists, parliamentarians, county commissioners, Congressional Budget Office leaders, traditional leaders, teachers, national monitors, etc.) on specific themes (children associated with armed forces and groups, child recruitment, children in contact with the law, sexual and gender-based violence, abductions, Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), the 2008 Child Act, etc.).
Conduct of 15 workshops, each with an average of 40 UNMIS uniformed personnel, on specific child-protection issues, including the responsibility to support UNMIS protection activities and on the responsibility of the state to protect the rights of children	Yes	UNMIS held 35 weekly induction training sessions on the protection of civilians and child protection, benefiting 2,861 UNMIS staff members (1,094 civilian staff, 922 United Nations police officers, 835 United Nations military observers and 10 representatives of troop-contributing countries); 2 troop-contributing countries held training-of-trainers workshops on child protection for 3 days for 35 participants; and 2 United Nations police conducted training-of-trainers-workshops on child protection for 3 days for 40 participants.
Conduct of 2 workshops, with 30 participants from the Government of National Unity Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Justice, the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs and Ministry of Justice, and civil society organizations on gender-based violence; and the development and broadcast of a 30-minute radio programme on gender-based violence	No	In July 2008, UNMIS conducted a meeting with ministry officials in the areas of social welfare and child affairs and the Directorate of Women and Family Affairs to review efforts undertaken to mainstream awareness of gender-based violence. UNMIS worked with civil society on a series of programmes to address gender issues and concerns and to develop radio programmes discussing gender-based violence and gender issues. This included participation in radio discussion on domestic violence on Radio Miraya in March 2009 in Juba.
Provision by peacekeepers of protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence	Yes	During clashes between SAF and SPLA Joint Integrated Unit forces in Malakal, Upper Nile State, in February 2009, UNMIS identified concentrations of vulnerable civilians, including refugees and orphans, undertook robust patrols at those locations and provided emergency medical assistance (mobile clinic) and potable water. In response to an increase in civilian casualties, including women and children, due to tribal clashes in Jonglei State, UNMIS established two temporary operating bases in Pibor and Akobo to facilitate increased access and physical security and increased patrols in the affected areas, in tandem with increased advocacy and engagement with Government authorities at the county, state and Government of Southern Sudan levels.

Component 5: support

51. The support component reflected the work of the personnel conduct and discipline team, the HIV/AIDS Unit, the Security and Safety Section, the Mission Support Division and mine action services. Under this component, administrative, logistical and security services were provided in support of the Mission and its mandated activities in an extremely dynamic environment characterized by logistical challenges, harsh living and working conditions and limited capacity compared with the demands that arose during the period. The Mission achieved efficiencies through the provision of ground-handling services by UNMIS personnel rather than by a vendor.

52. Given the heightened security assessment throughout the Mission area, developments in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the support required for election preparations, the Mission's support priorities were reviewed and revised throughout the year. During the period, greater emphasis was placed on enhanced security, support to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, preparations for elections and reconfiguration of the military, resulting in added requirements for facilities, infrastructure, transportation, within-Mission travel and logistical support. As a result, the Mission revised the concept of construction of permanent accommodation for civilian personnel to focus instead on the construction of permanent facilities at sector headquarters, the strengthening of security measures at existing facilities, the development of facilities at existing team sites and the construction and renovation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites.

53. During the period, the Mission incurred higher than expected within-Mission travel costs as a result of the introduction of several major programmes in 2008/09 that were not budgeted or that were intensified, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, preparations for elections, roaming roads teams and travel of staff for internal training. With respect to air operations, UNMIS pursued joint operations with UNAMID in sharing aircraft, joint planning and cost-sharing for the rehabilitation of aprons in Khartoum and El Obeid and in the development of a global navigation satellite system. Common services and resource-sharing with UNAMID were also pursued in areas of coordination of movement control, joint procurement activities, fuel management and co-location of staff, which resulted in operational effectiveness and efficiencies.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support for the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.1.1 Increase in the number of locations in the Mission for which UNMIS provides its own aircraft-handling services (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 4; 2008/09: 5)	Achieved. Ground-handling services were provided by UNMIS personnel at 5 airports (Wau, Ed Damazin, Malakal, Kadugli and Juba)
5.1.2 13 per cent reduction in within-Mission travel costs (2007/08, $3,102,000; 2008/09, $2,697,000)	Within-Mission travel increased by 38 per cent from the previous period. The increase was driven largely by a significant increase in travel throughout the Mission area as a result of the temporary evacuation of personnel from Abyei in the first few months of the

	period after the security crisis in May 2008 until their reassignment to other offices while Abyei was under construction, preparations for elections, planning and roll-out of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the second half of the year and an increase in travel of staff for training in Khartoum, Juba and Entebbe.
5.1.3 Increase in the number of civilian personnel living in permanent structures within United Nations-provided accommodation camps at sector headquarters locations (2007/08: 30 per cent; 2008/09: 60 per cent; 2009/10: 100 per cent)	There were delays in the construction of permanent accommodation for civilian personnel from 2007/08, an increase in security risk since May 2008 and added pressure on Mission capacity as a result of the onset of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Given the remoteness of team site locations, the Mission also focused on building facilities and accommodation units at the team sites. As priorities shifted, and given the limited construction capacity available during the dry season, the construction of permanent accommodation units had to be revised to focus instead on the construction of permanent facilities at sector headquarters for common facilities such as warehouse flooring to ensure the proper storage of assets in harsh conditions and during the rainy season and the construction of safe havens, base kitchens, ablution units and proper local drainage systems within the compounds.
5.1.4 Increase in the number of aircraft utilized on a cost-sharing basis with other missions (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 3)	Two fixed-wing aircraft were utilized on a cost-sharing basis with UNAMID. Other UNMIS aircraft were shared with UNAMID on an as-available basis with cost-sharing.

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvement		
Replacement of commercial service provision with in-house capacity for aircraft-handling requirements in Juba as part of the ongoing review of the Mission's aircraft-handling requirements and long-term strategy, where this is more economical	Yes	Implemented. Aircraft ground-handling services were provided in-house in 5 locations (Wau, Ed Damazin, Malakal, Kadugli and Juba)
Comprehensive policy to control within-Mission travel while simultaneously improving the effectiveness of approved trips, including the implementation of an electronic movement-of-personnel system; revised administrative instructions and guidance on within-Mission travel; improved videoconference capacities; and strengthened military, police and civilian coordination in the planning and execution of long-range patrols/remote location visits	No	Although efforts were made to improve the effectiveness of use of within-Mission travel, several critical programmes were not budgeted or were intensified in 2008/09, including: • Travel by electoral staff throughout the country in support of the National Electoral Commission • Increased travel by disarmament, demobilization and reintegration staff and other personnel in support of the programme • Travel of staff from sectors and team sites to Khartoum, Juba or Entebbe for training

		• Temporary evacuation of personnel to other locations as a result of crisis in Abyei since May 2008
Year two of a three-year construction plan for the conversion of United Nations-provided accommodation from prefabricated to permanent structures at sector headquarters locations	No	With the delays in the construction of permanent accommodation for civilian personnel from 2007/08, the increase in security risk since May 2008 and the added pressure on Mission capacity from the roll-out of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the military reconfiguration in existing locations and funding constraints, the Mission had to reassess its priority projects. The assessment identified the following key areas, which the Mission focused on in 2008/09: • Security enhancement, such as the construction of brick perimeter fences, safe havens and ditch and berm structures was undertaken and was still ongoing in sector headquarters and at team sites at the end of the period • The construction or renovation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration state offices in Juba, Torit, Bor, Wau Aweil, Rumbek, Kadugli and Julud was completed; the construction of demobilization camps was also completed in Ed Damazin, Julud and Kadugli • The building of facilities and accommodation units at team sites, given the remote locations As a result, the construction of permanent accommodation units was revised to focus instead on the construction of critical permanent facilities at sector headquarters, such as improved warehousing, hard-walled kitchens, laundry facilities, ablution units and proper local drainage systems within the compounds.
Review of joint aviation requirements between UNMIS and UNAMID, along with the implementation of strategies to maximize the use of jointly shared assets	Yes	Aviation requirements were continuously reviewed jointly by UNMIS and UNAMID, which resulted in the sharing of 1 MD-83 and 1 IL-76 during 2008/09. Other UNMIS air assets shared with UNAMID in 2008/09 included 1 C-130, 1 dedicated UNMIS MD-83, 1 CRJ-200 and 1 AME helicopter. Joint planning was regularly undertaken in the areas of air operations, technical compliance and air terminal services through meetings and teleconferences. UNMIS and UNAMID worked jointly on other major projects during 2008/09, including: • Development of a global navigation satellite system • Construction and renovation of aprons in Khartoum and El Obeid airfields to alleviate congestion at the two main airports; this is scheduled for completion in 2009/10

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 8,745 military contingent personnel, 625 military observers and 715 United Nations police officers		Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of:
	8,502	Enabling and force protection unit personnel
	607	Military observers
	575	United Nations police
		The lower numbers relate to a military capability study that called for a reduction in the number of military observers to 6,250 and the replacement of several existing specialized units with others, resulting in a delay in deployment until a memorandum of understanding with the troop-contributing country is signed.
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	444	Verification inspection reports were prepared.
	141	Quarterly verification inspection reports in respect of an average of 8,309 military personnel were prepared.
Storage and supply of rations and water for an average of 8,542 military personnel	8,309	Average number of military personnel provided with rations, excluding 193 staff officers.
	641	Average number of military personnel provided with bottled water; all units have acquired their own water treatment plants since March 2009.
Administration of an average of 4,260 civilian staff, comprising 1,038 international staff, 2,860 national staff and 362 United Nations Volunteers	3,433	Average number of contracts administered, covering:
	758	International staff
	2,422	National staff
	253	United Nations Volunteers
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	1,983	New peacekeeping personnel received an induction briefing on the code of conduct and the prevention and reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse. This included:
	718	UNMIS police officers
	349	International civilian staff
	284	National civilian staff
	632	Contractors and others

		UNMIS delivered 49 briefings in all sectors for new troop-contributing country contingents, military observers and staff officers. The Mission delivered 13 tailored briefings on specific topics to UNMIS police administration officers, sector commanders and team site leaders, as well as to national UNMIS security officers and UNMIS contractors. The misconduct tracking system was updated regularly by the Conduct and Discipline Unit for monitoring cases of misconduct and identifying trends as well as risk factors for policy actions.
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 1 Mission headquarters, 1 field office in Juba and 3 field sub-offices in Malakal, Wau and Rumbek, 3 regional offices in Ed Damazin, Kadugli and Abyei, 1 logistics base, 1 customs clearance facility, 1 radio station and 18 team sites where civilian and military personnel are deployed	Yes	Routine maintenance was carried out on all existing structures, including accommodation units, offices, kitchens and laundry facilities, as well as at 18 team sites, including the electrical network, the water and sanitation networks and ablution units, sewage systems and walkways and daily routine checks and maintenance of air conditions, generators and ground improvement works.
Provision of sanitation services for all locations, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Basic sanitation services, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal, are provided in all locations.
Operation and maintenance of 46 water wells and 14 water-purification plants, 7 United Nations-owned and 7 contingent-owned water purification plants across the Mission		The following were operated and maintained across the Mission:
	46	Water wells
	17	United Nations-owned water purification plants
	31	Contingent-owned water purification plants
		The maintenance of water purification plants was carried out by UNMIS technicians as and when required on-site on a daily basis. The higher number of water purification plants was needed to cover all team sites.
Operation and maintenance of 500 United Nations-owned and 210 contingent-owned generators (generators under contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment) across the Mission		The following generators, with capacity ranging from 5 to 500 KVA, were operated and maintained across the Mission:
	721	United Nations-owned generators
	239	Contingent-owned generators
		With developments in the sector headquarters and expansion and construction of team sites, additional generators of normal to higher capacity were deployed throughout the Mission area.

Storage and supply of 13 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	17.6 million	Litres of fuel, oil and lubricants were stored and supplied for United Nations-owned and contingent-owned generators. As facilities in sector headquarters developed and team sites expanded, generators with higher capacity and an additional 221 United Nations-owned and 29 contingent-owned generators were deployed. Because of the extreme weather conditions, generators operated at lower than maximum capacity to limit breakdown, resulting in a requirement for additional generators to be operated at the same time to provide the required power.
Maintenance and renovation of 565 km of roads and 11 bridges	94 km	Road was maintained and repaired (Kaya-Yei airstrip road). The planned scope of work was for spot improvements along designated routes. This was changed to heavy reconstruction owing to heavier traffic, an extended rainy season and considerably poorer conditions of the selected roads than expected. Only 1 out of the 3 road rehabilitation maintenance project teams has been formed, located in Yei. The formation of the other 2 teams was delayed because of problems in availability of the plant and equipment. No bridges were maintained during the period, as this task was handed over to WFP and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Mission acquired 5 bridges to be installed by WFP and UNOPS along designated routes as part of the United Nations partnership.
Maintenance of 9 airfields and 22 helicopter landing sites across the Mission	9	Major airfields were maintained.
	16	Helicopter landing sites/airstrips were maintained. The planned output was incorrect, as UNMIS maintained 16 helicopter landing sites.
Rehabilitation and maintenance of 3 airfield runways (Kadugli, Malakal Ed Damazin) that are capable of night operations under visual flight rules across the Mission	5	Runway maintenance work was carried out at 5 major airfields (Kadugli, Malakal, Ed Damazin, Wau and Rumbek). Khartoum and El Obeid airfields, which are able to handle night flights, were rehabilitated. However, Kadugli, Malakal, Ed Damazin, Wau and Rumbek could be operational at night under visual flight rules using UNMIS mobile runway lighting systems for emergency medical evacuations.
Demining of elements of the existing transportation infrastructure to include 1,700 km of roads, including assessment of 11,400 km of roads, through route survey and verification teams in support of Mission operations and associated humanitarian demining, as required	838 km	Roads were cleared. In 2008/09, demining assets were allocated to fewer tasks on roads, but more tasks were carried out on the clearance of surveyed areas in support of UNMIS, given the Mission's humanitarian priorities.
	4,091 km	Roads were surveyed. Main roads were verified and cleared, including Raja-Timsah and Rice Fields road in

		Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lokirroi and Langbu roads in Central Equatoria, Bullen-Abo Shinena, Kalkada-Tumbera and Angarto-Klogi roads in Southern Kordofan, Sabanaby-Biltuma and Um Gelbi-Bankalal roads in Blue Nile State. As mentioned above, demining assets were allocated more to area clearance.
	4.9 million square metres	Cleared. As mentioned above, demining assets were allocated more to area clearance. This would be equivalent to full clearance of 616 km of road.
	723	Dangerous areas cleared in high-impact and priority areas in Blue Nile, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan, Upper Nile, Warrab, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria States.
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2,837 United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and attachments through 10 workshops across the Mission	2,592	United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and attachments were operated and maintained. The actual number of vehicles operated and maintained was less than planned because vehicles acquired during the year were received in the Mission only towards the end of the period and had not yet been deployed.
	9	Workshops were held in Khartoum, El Obeid (log base) and 9 sectors: Khartoum, El Obeid, Ed Damazin, Malakal, Juba, Kadugli, Wau, Abyei and Rumbek. UNMIS has been maintaining 9 workshops since the El Fasher workshop moved to UNAMID.
Provision of fuel, oil and lubricants for an average of 1,834 contingent-owned vehicles	1,834	Average number of contingent-owned vehicles provided with fuel, oil and lubricants.
Naval transportation		
Provision of fuel, oil and lubricants for 9 contingent-owned patrol boats	9	Average number of contingent-owned patrol boats provided with fuel, oil and lubricants.
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 12 fixed-wing and 28 rotary-wing aircraft across the Mission		As a result of the temporary downsizing of the fleet in the fourth quarter by 4 rotary-wing and 2 fixed-wing aircraft owing to funding constraints resulting from higher contractual costs, the average monthly fleet operated and maintained was:
	12	Fixed-wing aircraft
	26	Rotary-wing aircraft

Provision of fuel for 12 fixed-wing and 28 rotary-wing aircraft		As a result of the temporary reduction in the fleet, fuel was supplied for an average of:
	12	Fixed-wing aircraft
	26	Rotary-wing aircraft
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	1	7.3-metre Earth station was maintained together with its peripheral equipment to support the distribution of voice, fax and data services in the Mission
Support and maintenance of 26 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 28 telephone exchanges and 28 microwave links		Support and maintenance services were provided for:
	36	VSATs deployed to field offices throughout the Mission area
	63	Microwave links
	29	Telephone exchange locations (team sites, sectors and headquarters) were maintained, as there was increased demand for microwave services to support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations in the Mission.
Support and maintenance of 141 high-frequency (HF), 73 very-high-frequency (VHF) and 68 ultra-high-frequency (UHF) repeaters and transmitters	60	VHF repeaters were supported and maintained. All the other equipment (HF/VHF mobile radios, VHF hand-held radios and HF/VHF base stations) contain transmitters. The number of transmitters is 8,534 (HF and VHF).
Support and maintenance of 25 FM radio broadcast stations in 2 radio production facilities	13	FM radio broadcast stations were maintained, comprising only systems deployed in Southern Sudan since the Mission has not received authority to broadcast in the Northern regions.
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 231 servers, 3,850 desktop computers, 1,278 laptop computers, 937 printers and 184 digital senders in 29 locations		The following information technology equipment was maintained in 29 locations:
	214	Servers
	3,757	Desktops
	1,235	Laptops
	323	Printers
	283	Scanners (digital senders/high-speed scanners)
		The total projected printers for 2008/09 included 487 smaller printers that were eventually reclassified as expendable items during 2008/09.

Support and maintenance of 1 local-area network (LAN) and 27 wide-area networks (WANs) for 4,500 users in 29 locations		Supported and maintained:
	1	LAN
	29	Locations within the Mission area that are interconnected and have access to the United Nations WAN
	6,008	Active mail accounts
Support and maintenance of the Wireless area network	Yes	The wireless networks at headquarters in Khartoum, at regional headquarters, at team sites and at camps were supported and maintained.
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 40 level-I clinics (13 civilian and 27 military), 4 level-II medical facilities, 1 level-III hospital as well as 14 forward medical teams and 5 aero-medical evacuation teams across the Mission		Operation and maintenance was provided to:
	9	United Nations-owned level-I clinics
	26	Military level-I hospitals
	16	Forward medical teams
	5	Medical evacuation teams
		Out of 13 civilian clinics initially planned, 4 originally allocated in the Darfur region (El Fasher, Geneina, Zalingei and Nyala) were handed over to UNAMID effective 1 January 2008, reducing the number of level-I clinics under UNMIS to 9.
	4	Level-II medical facilities in Juba, Ed Damazin, Wau and Malakal
	1	Level-III medical facility in Kadugli
		Two contracted facilities are currently in use in Khartoum (Sarihoon and El Faisal hospitals) for the provision of the required level-III medical services to UNMIS staff. Arrangements are in process for 2 additional contracted facilities providing level-III medical services in Khartoum.
Maintenance of Mission-wide land- and air-evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to 3 level-IV hospitals in Nairobi (2 hospitals) and Egypt	No	Level-IV facilities are maintained only in Nairobi. Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations were maintained, including evacuation to level-IV medical facilities in Nairobi. The medical evacuation to Egyptian facilities is not yet operational, pending the signing of the letters of assist.
HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	3	HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing centres were established in Khartoum, Juba and Kadugli for all UNMIS personnel.

HIV-sensitization programme, including peer education, for all Mission personnel	10,192	Personnel were provided with HIV and AIDS sensitization programmes at the workplace and/or induction training was conducted for 10,192 participants in Khartoum, Juba, Wau, Malakal, Kadugli, Ed Damazin and Abyei, including the respective team sites.
	12	HIV peer-education training courses were conducted.
	486	Persons were trained in training of HIV and AIDS peer leadership education in Khartoum, Juba, Wau, Malakal, Kadugli, Damazin and Abyei.
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the Mission area	Yes	Security guards were on duty round-the-clock at all main UNMIS facilities. Duty security officers were also available and on duty round-the-clock or were on call.
Personal protection for the head of Mission and other designated senior Mission officials and visitors	Yes	Personal protection was provided for the Head of Mission and other designated senior Mission officials and visitors.
Residential security guidance on minimum operating residential security standards and site assessments, provided to 625 military observers, 203 military staff officers, 715 United Nations police, 1,038 international staff and 362 international volunteers	Yes	Residential security guidance on minimum operating residential security standards and site assessments was provided as required. Inspections were conducted on all United Nations military observer, staff officer, United Nations police and United Nations Volunteer private residences throughout the Mission area.
Security induction training and primary fire training drills for all new Mission staff, as well as basic firefighting refresher courses for all security staff and fire wardens in the Mission	Yes	Security-related training was provided to all new Mission staff during induction training, and mandatory Secure and Safe Approach to Field Environment training was provided in Khartoum and Juba, including a fire safety and firefighting segment. Security staff are given firefighting training throughout the year.
Conduct annual fire-safety assessments and inspections at all premises to ensure compliance with fire-safety standards, including quarterly reviews on the implementation of fire-safety recommendations	Yes	A Fire Safety Officer working with the Department of Safety and Security has conducted annual assessments and inspections on all UNMIS facilities and workplaces since January 2009.
Preparation of 250 monthly investigation reports on road traffic accidents, theft/loss or damage of UNMIS property, burglaries, incidents related to arrest/detention of staff members, incidents of death or injury and cases of misconduct by United Nations personnel	267	Monthly investigation reports were prepared and finalized, including 148 reports in the North and 119 reports in the South.

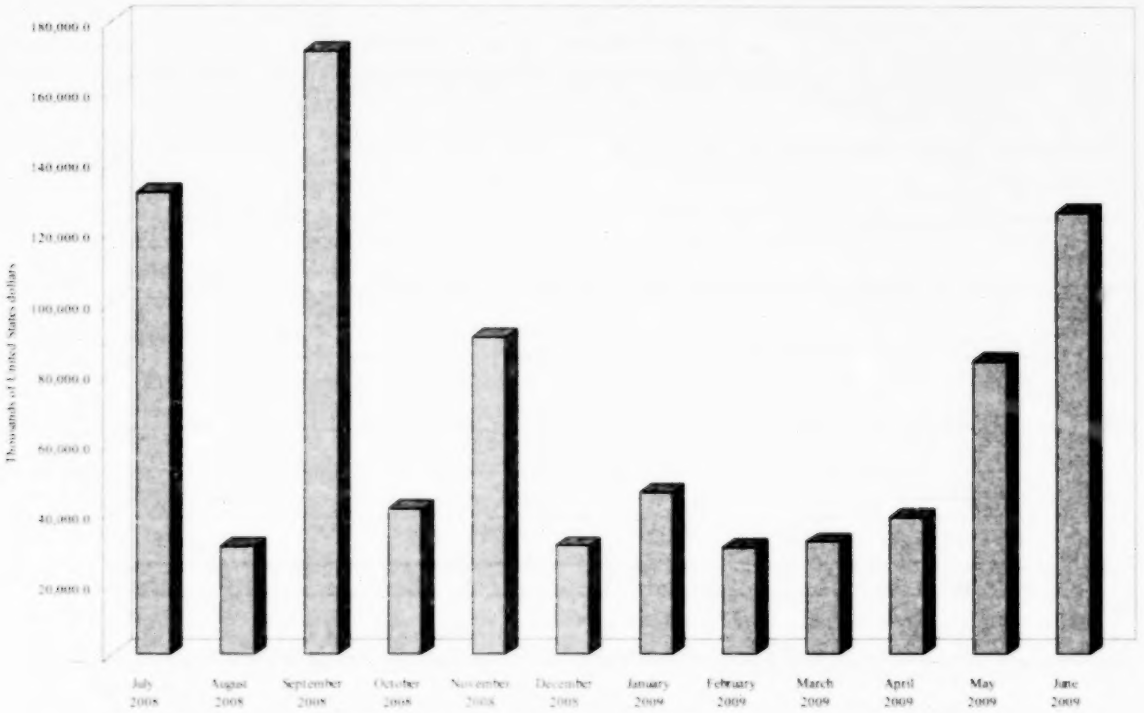
III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)/(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	31 728.6	31 719.4	9.2	0.0
Military contingents	230 235.6	230 932.6	(697.0)	(0.3)
United Nations police	38 245.9	35 542.9	2 703.0	7.1
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**300 210.1**	**298 194.9**	**2 015.2**	**0.7**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	123 633.9	126 822.1	(3 158.2)	(2.6)
National staff	50 462.8	51 180.1	(717.3)	(1.4)
United Nations Volunteers	10 677.2	11 602.4	(925.2)	(8.7)
General temporary assistance	3 648.1	3 471.0	177.1	4.9
Subtotal	**188 452.0**	**193 075.8**	**(4 623.8)**	**(2.5)**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	1 637.9	1 159.8	478.1	29.2
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	470.9	265.3	205.6	43.7
Official travel	5 484.1	6 591.0	(1 106.9)	(20.2)
Facilities and infrastructure	95 966.1	91 439.0	4 527.1	4.7
Ground transportation	23 024.1	21 558.4	1 465.7	6.4
Air transportation	145 883.8	145 122.3	761.5	0.5
Naval transportation	67.3	67.0	0.3	0.4
Communications	18 044.6	17 749.2	295.4	1.6
Information technology	10 820.2	10 743.3	76.9	0.7
Medical	9 311.0	9 203.3	107.7	1.2
Special equipment	1 965.6	2 064.2	(98.6)	(5.0)
Other supplies, services and equipment	74 556.0	63 076.7	11 479.3	15.4
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	177.9	822.1	82.2
Subtotal	**388 231.6**	**369 217.5**	**19 014.1**	**4.9**
Gross requirements	**876 893.7**	**860 488.1**	**16 405.5**	**1.9**
Staff assessment income	18 553.5	20 797.2	(2 243.7)	(12.1)
Net requirements	**858 340.2**	**839 691.0**	**18 649.2**	**2.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**876 893.7**	**860 488.1**	**16 405.5**	**1.9**

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



54. The higher expenditure during the months of July and September 2008 resulted from the start of the annual procurement cycle in July and payments to troop-contributing countries in September 2008. The higher expenditure in June 2009 was due to increased requirements for the rotation of military contingents and United Nations police and the completion of the procurement process and related settlement of invoices and payments to vendors for goods and services provided during the period before the end of the financial year and the closure of the accounts.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	8 590.5
Other/miscellaneous income	10 129.8
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(4.9)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	18 983.4
Total	**37 698.8**

D. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	46 726.3
Formed police units	—
Subtotal	**46 726.3**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	17 779.3
Communications	7 572.6
Medical	7 540.5
Special equipment	2 025.8
Subtotal	**34 918.1**
Total	**81 644.5**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.60	24 March 2005	—
Intensified operational condition factor	3.80	24 March 2005	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.30	24 March 2005	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 3.0		

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	($697.0)	(0.3%)

55. The additional requirements were needed for special military equipment, including high-speed military boats and diving sets ($2,882,000); they were partially offset by lower costs of troop rotations, which averaged $2,055 per person as compared with the amount of $2,486 budgeted.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$2 703.0	7.1%

56. The lower requirements were due to a lower number of United Nations police receiving higher mission subsistence allowance rates for the first 30 days and the lower actual number of rotation trips, as the contracts of 121 United Nations police officers were extended beyond one year of service.

	Variance	
International staff	($3 158.2)	(2.6%)

57. The additional requirements related to a 4 per cent increase in the salaries and common staff costs of international staff effective 1 January 2009 and the 5 per cent increase in hazard pay. This was partially offset by the lower mission subsistence allowance requirement, as 73 per cent of the staff in the field moved to United Nations-provided accommodations, as compared to the 60 per cent foreseen in the cost estimates for the period from February to June 2009.

	Variance	
National staff	($717.3)	(1.4%)

58. The higher requirements were due to a salary increase of 6.8 per cent for the General Service category and 2.3 per cent for the National Officer category, effective 1 January 2009. This was partially offset by lower actual common staff costs.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($925.2)	(8.7%)

59. Increased requirements were due mainly to the 5 per cent increase in hazard pay effective 1 January 2009, which was partially offset by a higher vacancy rate of 28.3 per cent, as compared to the 15 per cent foreseen in the cost estimates.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$177.1	4.9%

60. The reduced requirements were due to an actual vacancy rate for international staff of 50 per cent compared with the 21 per cent foreseen in the cost estimates. This was partially offset by a 5 per cent increase in hazard pay effective 1 January 2009, as well as the greater number of staff in the field that moved to the United Nations-provided accommodation.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$478.1	29.2%

61. The lower requirements were due to an actual vacancy rate of 41.7 per cent, as compared with the budgeted rate of 15 per cent.

	Variance	
Consultants	$205.6	43.7%

62. The reduced requirement resulted from difficulty in sourcing qualified local consultants to undertake training throughout the Mission area.

	Variance	
Official travel	($1 106.9)	(20.2%)

63. Additional requirements were needed for within-Mission travel as a result of increased activities throughout the Mission area in the second half of the period relating to the roll-out of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, electoral activities and an increase in internal training carried out in Khartoum and Juba.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$4 527.1	4.7%

64. The lower requirements were largely a result of the unsuccessful bid for the construction of aprons for UNMIS aircraft in Juba, which proved too expensive for the Mission. This was a priority project and other projects had been deferred or reduced to accommodate the additional funding requirement. The savings were partially offset by requirements to address the Mission's priority needs, such as security enhancements and the development of team sites.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$1 465.7	6.4%

65. The lower requirement resulted mainly from the non-acquisition of rough-terrain container-handling equipment, which had been planned but was no longer required ($289,700), the lower-than-budgeted fuel cost ($695,700) averaging $1.19 per litre as compared with the budgeted cost of $1.26 per litre, and reduced requirements for the acquisition of spare parts and workshop equipment ($344,444), as existing contracts had expired and were under renewal. This was partially offset by additional costs for third-party liability insurance in 2006/07 and 2007/08 ($192,800).

	Variance	
Air transportation	$761.5	0.5%

66. The unspent balance resulted from the lower costs of aviation fuel, which averaged $1.06 per litre as compared with the $1.14 budgeted, lower fixed-wing aircraft rental costs and recovery of $708,000 in fixed-cost management fees through cost-sharing for the provision of fuel with UNAMID, which was partially offset by the higher contractual cost of rotary wing aircraft.

	Variance	
Communications	$295.4	1.6%

67. The reduced requirements resulted mainly from the slower deployment of communications contractors owing to difficulties in recruiting qualified technicians ($398,000), the late acquisition of public information equipment ($306,300), lower costs of printing monthly magazines and a lack of contractors for specific Comprehensive Peace Agreement outreach projects ($252,600). This was partially offset by additional requirements for communications equipment to provide Internet services to 19 team sites ($271,500) and additional costs of shared services ($86,000), including international private leased circuit and national private leased circuit.

	Variance	
Medical	$107.7	1.2%

68. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower costs of medical supplies resulting from systems contracts.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$11 479.3	15.4%

69. The reduced requirements were due to delays in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, resulting in the demobilization of 6,566 ex-combatants during the period as compared with the 50,000 planned. Further reductions were realized under freight and related costs, as less United Nations-owned equipment was moved from the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea to UNMIS.

	Variance	
Quick-impact projects	$822.1	82.2%

70. The lower requirements were due to the suspension of new projects until older projects were properly finalized.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

71. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIS are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $10,788,300, representing the difference between the total amount assessed of $871,276,400 and the expenditure of $860,488,100, with respect to the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2009 amounting to $37,698,800 from interest income ($8,590,500), other/miscellaneous income ($10,129,800), prior-period adjustments ($4,900) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($18,983,400).**